THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1805:

With a View of DOUNE CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from August 26. to Sept. 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
August 26	29.	51	67	0.25	Rain
27	29.1	53	62	0.01	Shower
28	29.23	53	61	0.01	Ditto
29	29.2	50	52	0.42	Rain
30	29.28	49	60	——	Clear
31	29.25	49	59	0.51	Rain
Sept. 1	29.11	45	65	0.03	Shower
2	29.25	47	64	0.02	Ditto
3	29.3	51	55	0.03	Ditto
4	29.41	48	59	0.15	Rain
5	29.5	47	65	——	Clear
6	29.65	54	64	——	Ditto
7	29.5	55	63	0.09	Rain
8	29.4	53	65	0.03	Shower
9	29.42	43	64	0.02	Ditto
10	29.45	48	66	0.03	Ditto
11	29.6	48	60	0.01	Ditto
12	30.09	48	60	0.08	Rain
13	30.	45	60	——	Cloudy
14	30.08	45	59	——	Ditto
15	30.07	40	60	——	Clear
16	30.	46	61	——	Ditto
17	30.1	44	65	——	Ditto
18	29.95	55	60	0.02	Shower
19	30.	47	60	0.01	Ditto
20	29.9	57	64	0.02	Ditto
21	29.5	52	63	0.05	Rain
22	29 65	49	57	0.31	Ditto
23	29.9	43	62	——	Clear
24	30.	42	63	——	Ditto
25	30.	44	59	0.01	Shower

Quantity of Rain 2.11

High Water at LEITH.
For OCTOBER 1806.

Days.	Morn. H. M	Even. H. M.
W. 1	4 35	5 1
Th. 2	5 28	5 55
Fr. 3	6 23	6 51
Sa. 4	7 20	7 49
Su. 5	8 18	8 46
M. 6	9 14	9 42
Tu. 7	10 10	10 37
W. 8	11 4	11 30
Th. 9	11 57	——
Fr. 10	0 23	0 49
Sa. 11	1 15	1 42
Su. 12	2 8	2 35
M. 13	3 2	3 29
Tu. 14	4 2	4 35
W. 15	4 57	5 20
Th. 16	5 47	6 14
Fr. 17	6 40	7 6
Sa. 18	7 30	7 55
Su. 19	8 18	8 42
M. 20	9 4	9 27
Tu. 21	9 48	10 10
W. 22	10 30	10 52
Th. 23	11 12	11 33
Fr. 24	11 54	——
Sa. 25	0 16	0 38
Su. 26	1 0	1 23
M. 27	1 46	2 10
Tu. 28	2 35	3 2
W. 29	3 28	3 56
Th. 30	4 23	4 52
Fr. 31	5 20	5 49

MOON's PHASES.
For OCTOBER 1806.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M
Last Qurtr.	5. 7. 45. morn.
New Moon,	11. 11. 37. even.
First Qurtr.	19. 10. 27. morn.
Full Moon,	27. 11. 31. morn.

October 11. Old Michaelmas.
23. Irish rebellion, 1641.
25. St Crispin.
25. King Geo. III. accession. (1760.)
26. King Geo. III. proclaimed.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

THIS is a very noble and extensive edifice. It is romantically situated on a peninsula, at the junction of the Teith and Ardoch, to the south-east of the town, commanding a full view of the Teith and bridge, and surrounded with groves and verdant fields. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war in ancient times; and it is more than probable, that, at an early period, this spot was occupied by some fortification, long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more probable, when it is considered, that the present castle was built by one of the Earls of Monteith, at a time when Monteith was a lordship of regality: It is natural to presume, that the family would have called the edifice the Castle of Monteith, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected. It is the property of the Earl of Moray.

Sketch of the Life and Character of MR FOX.

AT six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 13. this great and illustrious Statesman yielded his last breath in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland. His dissolution was so gradual, and accompanied by so little struggle, as scarcely to permit the most anxious eye to ascertain the instant. His friends had at least the sad and melancholy consolation of perceiving that he suffered no pain—and they had been prepared for the event by the unerring symptoms of exhaustion that had increased for the two days preceding. On Friday, at noon, the physicans announced to him the approaching close, and he received it, as he had done in the first instance, with that firm tranquillity of spirits which was characteristic of his nature, and which he maintained to the last.

Perhaps there never was a man with whose conduct and principles the nation at large has been so universally and so intimately acquainted as the great man whose lamented death we have now to record. The superiority of his talents—their powerful and frequent adaptation to popular purposes—his representation of the populous, and, in some measure, Metropolitan City of Westminster, where he necessarily lived and acted in the bosom of his constituents—his easiness of access—his pleasant social spirit

spirit--his friendly disposition and conciliating manners--the candour which appeared in all he said, and the good nature which predominated in all he did, were qualities which rendered him, as it were, a personal acquaintance of the country; and of all political men the best known to the people.

Mr Fox was the second son of Henry, the first Lord Holland, and was born Jan. 13, O. S. 1749. Eton was the place of his education, and while he was there he gave a promise of those talents which has been since so amply fulfilled. From thence he proceeded to Oxford, where he resigned his classic pursuits to dramatic literature. It has been said, that during his residence at Oxford he read every play in the English language. He finished his education by the usual tour through Europe; and on his return to England, was elected into Parliament for Midhurst, a considerable time before he was of age; when he became the champion of Ministers, voted against the Middlesex Election, and the first Speech he made in Parliament was against Mr Wilkes.

He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, resigned in disgust, was a second time appointed, and afterwards removed to the Treasury Board, from whence he was dismissed; and all these political vicissitudes befel him before he had completed his 25th year. It may also be added, as an unexampled circumstance in the career of politics, that, before he had attained the age of twenty-four years, he was the ablest supporter of the Minister throughout a whole session: and, in the course of the succeeding year, one of his most powerful and dangerous opponents.—His sudden removal from the Treasury Board was announced to him in the following laconic epistle:

"His Majesty has thought proper to order a new Commission of Treasury to be made out, in which I do not see your name.

(Signed) "NORTH."

Mr Fox now entered the lists of Opposition, and throughout the whole of the American War proved a most powerful antagonist to the Ministers of that period. On the downfal of Lord North he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State, which situation he resigned on the death of the Marquis of Rockingam, when the Earl of Shelburne, since created Marquis of Lansdown, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived Administration, he formed the Coalition with Lord North, and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India Bill, which, after having passed the House of Commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the House of Lords, and occasioned the resignation of the Ministry, of which he formed a part.

Mr Fox accordingly resumed his powerful station on the Bench of Opposition. The Regency, the trial of Mr Hastings, and above all, the French Revolution, and its relative effects to this country, gave ample opportunity to display his talents and eloquence, both of which he continued to display against the Administrations of Mr Pitt, with the intervention of the period when he thought proper to secede from his Parliamentary duty. The death of that Minister occasioned his recal to power.

Of his eloquence and debating powers, it is not easy to speak in terms that can convey an adequate idea of them. His speeches may be considered as amongst the finest examples of argumentation, abounding in pointed observations and just conclusions, clothed in forcible expression, and delivered with manly boldness. The leading characteristic of his oratory was a ready, and, as it were, intuitive power of analysis, which

which he possessed beyond any man now living.

He possessed in a high degree the talent which distinguishes man, and the genius that elevates him; nor was he without a portion of that virtue which is superior to them both. As Mr Burke has observed, and when he was in intimate friendship with him, his faults, though they might tarnish the lustre, and sometimes impede the march of his abilities, were not formed to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In his faults there was no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, or complexional despotism.

In all situations and circumstances, he was dear to his friends; those who have known him longest appear to have loved him best; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that those who attended and wept round his death bed, had been, among many others, the companionsof his youth, and the friends of his whole life.

In short, Mr Fox was among the distinguished characters which nature seems to have prepared and ripened to become one of the ornaments of the present reign. We lament that the country is deprived of such a man.

Biographical Account of Mr David Dale.

Mr Dale, whose death we have recorded, was born January 6, 1739, in the town of Stewarton in Ayrshire, where his father was a shop-keeper, who dealt in groceries, yarn, &c. His remote ancestors, however, had been farmers, according to a family tradition, importing, that, till about 100 years before his time, a particular farm in the neighbourhood of Stewarton had been in their possession for 300 years. He received that education which is usually given in the small towns of Scotland; and his first employment was the herding of cattle; after which he was sent to Paisley, to serve his apprenticeship to the weaving business. Perhaps owing to the roving nature of his former employment, he was not very fond of that sedentary occupation, and even, on one occasion, left it abruptly. From Paisley he went to the neighbourhood of Hamilton, in the capacity of a journeyman weaver. Afterwards he removed to Glasgow, and was a clerk for some time to a silk mercer. With the assistance of some friends, he began, and carried on business for many years, in the linen yarn branch. In this situation, he imported French yarn from Flanders, and sold it with great advantage to the manufacturers. This laid the foundation of his fortune. Sir Richard Arkwright having successfully put in practice his great improvement of cotton spinning machinery, an agreement was made between him and Mr Dale to erect works adapted to it on the Clyde; and mechanics were sent to England, and there instructed in the business. Thus originated the well-known Lanark Mills. But Sir Richard having lost the monopoly of that business, the connection was dissolved; and Mr Dale erected and carried on the business of the Mills entirely on his own account. The first mill was accidently burnt soon after it was built; but he heard the intelligence with the greatest composure, and persevered in his design, till, mill after mill arising, a cluster of these wonders of Art adorned a most romantic situation, greatly improving the country around, and giving employment to thousands. In consequence of the success of these works, and their obvious advantage to the landed property, many landholders applied to Mr Dale to erect such works on their estates; and some were accordingly erected. Of these, the most successful were those estab-

established in the valley of Cottine, on the banks of the river of Air, upon the estate of Claude Alexander, Esq. of Ballamyle. Besides these cotton spinning concerns, Mr Dale manufactured large quantities of cotton cloth—in concert with another gentleman, he established the first works in Scotland for dyeing cotton Turkey red—was a partner also in a manufactory of incles or tapes (which still has in its possession the original loom that was brought from Holland) and imported cotton wool from abroad. By these means, with great natural sagacity, and an enlarged benevolent mind, the little herd-boy came in course of time to ride in his own carriage, was visited by the great, and extolled by the learned. At the mills which Mr Dale had erected on the banks of the Clyde, great numbers of destitute children were engaged for certain terms of years, for their board, cloathing, and lodging; besides which, by employing a number of teachers he carefully attended to their education and religious instruction. In viewing the mills no particular was more pleasing to a stranger than the excellent order in which the boarders were kept. A vessel, freighted with Highland families from the Hebrides, emigrating to America, being driven by foul weather into Greenock, Mr Dale sent agents there, and engaged the most of them to settle at his Mills; where they were comfortably provided for. And he built a great number of houses, to accommodate such Highland families as could not find employment in their own country. His exertions in behalf of the Highlanders were not confined to the sphere of the Lanark Mills—for he made various attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture in the Highlands—particularly, in concert with some other patriotic gentlemen, by erecting a mill at Spinningdale, on the Firth of Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire. At an early period of life, he was religiously disposed, attended prayer-meetings, and went to Cambuslang, at the time of the striking revival of religion there. Dissatisfied with the Established Church, a few friends united with him in founding a Church on the Independent plan; and he became one of the preachers. In this capacity he continued to officiate statedly till his last illness. With no fluency of eloquence, he was a plain, serious, and very scriptural preacher. To enable him the better to expound the Bible, he received some instructions in the Hebrew and Greek languages. In his own temper and conduct, appeared much of the humble, meek, and forgiving spirit of Christianity. When only a journeyman weaver, it has been said, that he appropriated a part of his earning to the poor. When his resources were greater, during a time of scarcity, he imported a large quantity of meal, and sold it to the poor at a low rate. That he was the general patron of generous and laudable undertakings, the Glasgow Infirmary, and Missionary and Bible Societies, among many other public institutions, can thankfully bear testimony. We have much pleasure in adding, that Mr Dale has left at least 100,000*l.* to his family, after having appropriated, in his life-time, more than twice that sum to purposes of the purest benevolence.

CELESIAL PHENOMENA *for* OCTOBER 1806

Wednesday, October 1.

THE planet VENUS will be in conjunction with σ Leonis, a star of the third magnitude. The nearest approach of their centres will be 19'..48", and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, October 7th.

The planet VENUS is at present situated in longitude 5ˢ .23°..11′. 54″, and latitude 1°..27′ north. Her declination is 4°..2′ north, and she will come to the meridian at 45 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, about 45 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction in the eastern side of his disc. The first is situated on the same side nearer Jupiter, and the third on the same side at a greater distance.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *β Virginis*, a star of the second magnitude. The distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 46 minutes 12 seconds, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Saturday, October 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is situated in longitude 6ˢ .25°..30′ .4″, and latitude 32 minutes north. Its declination will then be 9° .22′ south, and it will south a few minutes after 12 o'clock noon.

Monday, October 14th.

The *first* and *third* satellites of *Jupiter* will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated on the other side of the planet, the fourth being at the greatest distance.

On the same day the planet SATURN will be situated in longitude 6ˢ .29°..52′ 55″. and latitude 2°. 15′ north. His declination will be 9°..21′ south, and the time of his southing 12ʰ..30′ noon.

Friday, October 17th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with JUPITER at 7 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day the *first* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from behind his shadow at 57′..24″ after 5 o'clock in the evening.

About 7 o'clock in the same evening the *second* and *fourth* satellites of *Jupiter* will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The first is situated on the same side but nearer Jupiter, and the third is invisible, being between the Earth and Jupiter.

Saturday, October 18th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his superior conjunction with the sun at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, October 19th.

The longitude of JUPITER is at present 9ˢ..2°..45′..4″, and his latitude 6 minutes south. His declination is 23°. 32′ south, and the time of his southing 4ʰ..30′ in the afternoon.

Monday, October 20th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 30 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, October 24th.

The Sun will enter the sign *Scorpio* at 6 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning. *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

M. M. von Humboldt and Gay-Lussac have published the results of some interesting experiments made at Naples, with the raja torpedo.—They selected for this purpose large and lively subjects. They received a shock on touching with one finger a single surface of the electrical organs, or on laying both hands at once on both surfaces, the upper and the under; and it is a matter of indifference whether the person so touching the torpedo be insulated or not. If an insulated person touches the raja with only one finger, the touch must be immediate. No shock is felt if any conducting body, any metal for instance, intervene between the finger and the organ of the fish. And if a torpedo be laid upon a plate of metal,

metal, it may be carried in one hand with impunity. The hand does not feel any commotion when another insulated person irritates the fish, although convulsive motions of its breast-fins indicate the strongest discharges of its electrical matter.—On the contrary, if the plate on which the fish lies be held in one hand, and the upper surface of the electrical organ touched with the other, a vehement shock is felt in both arms. The result will be the same if the fish be laid between two metal plates, the edges of which do not join, and the plates laid hold of with both hands at once. But if there be an immediate communication between the edges of the two plates, no shock is communicated. From experiments made with the electrometer and condensator, it appeared that flame is not a conductor of the electricity of the torpedo.

Gum Arabic is successfully used as a remedy in France for pulmonary complaints.

M. Guyton gives the following as a sure specific against the effects of contagion:—Take four ounces of salt, six grains of oxide of manganese, water two ounces, and sulphuric acid two ounces. The manganese in powder is mixed with the salt in an earthen vessel, the water is then added, and afterwards the sulphuric acid One fumigation is sufficient if the chamber be not inhabited; but if there be patients, it must be repeated three or four times.

Dr Westring, physician to the King of Sweden, has obtained excellent dyes from different species of club-moss, *lycopodium*. The following is the method which he has found to be the most simple:—Take a quantity of this moss, dried and chopped, nearly double the weight of the cloth to be dyed. Put them into a proper vessel, a stratum of the moss between every fold of the cloth, and pour on a quantity of water sufficient to cover the whole. Boil them together for two or three hours, adding more water from time to time, to supply the place of what is wasted by evaporation. Take out the cloth thus prepared, wring it, and hang it up to dry without rinsing. When the cloth is to be dyed, it must be rinsed carefully in cold water and put into a well-tinned copper with cold water, and a small quantity of brazil, and then boiled gently for half an hour or more, according as the tint is to be deeper or lighter.—If too much brazil be used, the dye will have a violent hue. When it is taken from the fire, the cloth is to be rinsed in cold water. Care must be taken that none of the common mordants, either saline or astringent, are used, for they would alter the colour.

Dr Westring has found that the bark of the Scotch fir is an excellent tonic, and may be successfully used in several convulsive diseases, even epilepsy, and that it may be substituted for the cinchona. In some parts of Sweden it is made into bread, which is said to be nutritious and palatable.

Mr Nicholson has in his Journal given directions by which a person may save himself from drowning, if he chance to fall into the water. The results of Mr Nicholson's reasonings are, that if a man fall into deep water, he will rise to the surface by floatage, and will continue there, *if he does not elevate his hands*, and that the keeping them down is essential to his safety. If he move his hands *under* the water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breath. And if in addition, he move his legs exactly as in the action of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. He has himself been witness to the success of the experiment.

Cere-

Ceremonies observed at opening the SCOTTISH *Parliament.*

From Scotiæ Indiculum, 1682.

WHEN the day comes in which the first sessions of each parliament is to be held, the *regalia*, the crown, scepter, and sword of state, which are kept in the castle of *Edinburgh*, are brought down in state to the king's palace, the coach in which they are, being well guarded by a file of musqueteers; every one who pass the coach being uncovered; and are carried by three of the antientest earls that are upon the place, bare-headed, before the king or his commissioner: In the great court, before the king's palace, all the members in parliament do mount on horseback with foot cloaths. The burgesses ride first, being allowed one lackey a-piece; two trumpeters in their coats bare-headed; two pursevants in their coats bare-headed usher the way; the commissioners from shires two and two. The officers of state, (not noble men) are next in order. The lords and barons of parliament; the bishops, the viscounts, the earls, and the two archbishops; all of them two and two: Next are four trumpeters in their coats bare-headed, two and two; six heralds in their coats bare-headed two and two; the gentleman usher bare-headed; *Lyon* king at arms, with his coat and robes, and foot mantle, and his battoon in his hand, bare-headed; the sword of state, the scepter, and the crown, carried by three of the antientest of the nobility; on each side the honours, three mace-bearers bare-headed: a noble man bare-headed, with a purse, and in it the lord high commissioner his commission. Then last of all the lord high commissioner, with the dukes and marquesses on his right and left hand: When the king is present, the master of the horse rides easie, but a little aside.

It is ordered there be no shooting, under the highest pains and penalties that day, neither displaying of ensigns, nor beating of drums, during the whole cavalcade: the officers of state (not being noble men) ride in their gowns: the whole members ride covered, except those that carry the honours. The highest degree, and the most honourable of that degree, ride last.

Every duke hath eight lackeys, every marquess six, every earl four, every viscount three, every lord three, every commissioner for shires two, every commissioner for burroughs one, every noble man to have a gentleman to hold up his train: they may have their pages also.

The two archishops to have each of them eight lackeys; every other bishop three; and if they please they may have a gentleman to hold up their trains.

The noble mens lackeys have over their liveries, short velvet coats, with their badges, crests, and mottos, done in plate or embroidered, on their back and breast.

The great officers of state, ride up from the abby, the king's palace, about half an hour before the cavalcade, in their robes, attended with their friends on horseback, waiting in the parliament-house: when the commissioner enters the house, the lord chancellor takes his own purse, and ushers him from the bar to the throne: when the king is present, the lord chancellor receives his majesty at the door of the parliament-house, and ushers him up to the throne.

The whole members of parliament wait on the high commissioner in the great hall; the noble men in their robes.

They return in the same order back to the palace; only the constable and mareschal ride on the commissioners right and left hand, with caps of per-

mis-

mission: the lord chancellor and lord privy seal stay behind, until all march away, and then return in the same state to the palace, as they ride to the parliament house.

When the king rides in person, the lord chancellor rides, bearing the great seal: but this is not done before a commissioner.

When the king is present, the marquesses and dukes ride after the earls; but if his majestie's commissioner be present, they follow him at some distance, or on his right and left hand. After the king or his commissioner is received by the lord chancellor, he is seated on a throne, six steps high with a state over it: And in the first step under him, in a bench, sits the lord chancellor, with other officers of state, on both hands of him: in the next step under these, sit the lords of sessions, or judges: on the right hand of the throne is the bishops bench, that rises up in two rows of benches: on the highest the two archbishops sit, and on the lower sit the bishops, according to the dignity of their sees.

On the left hand of the throne there is another great bench, of three steps, and rows of benches, on which sits the nobility, according to their precedency.

In the middle of the four there are two tables; on the one whereof the *regalia* are laid, and in two great chairs by them sit the constable and mareschal; at the other table sits the lord clerk of registers, with his deputy clerks, who are the clerks of the parliament.

There are also forms placed on the floor; these on the right side are for the commissioners of the shires; and these on the left for the commissioners of the burroughs. When all are placed, the parliament is fenced (as the phrase is) in the king's name: then the king speaks to them, if he be present, in his robes with the crown on his head, all standing up bare-headed: but when a commissioner represents him, he is in an ordinary sute, and stands and speaks also bare-headed: (nor is the commissioner covered when there is pleading at the bar, but continues bare-headed as all the members are) and tells them the reason for which they are called together, which is enlarged by the lord chancellor.

The next thing to be done, is the chusing of the lords of the articles, which is a matter of great importance, who are eight of every state, who have been chosen different ways: sometimes the bishops did chuse the eight lords, and sometimes the nobility the eight bishops. At other times the nobility did chuse their own eight, and the bishops their eight: but now it is settled by an act of parliament, that the king, or his commissioner, names eight of the bishops; the lords chuse eight for themselves; and these sixteen do chuse eight commissioners for the shires, and eight for the burroughs; these thirty-two are the committee of parliament, to prepare matters: when a bill is drawn by them, it is brought into the parliament: antiently all these bills were brought in the last day of the parliament, on which the members ride in the same state as they do the first, and the bills being read, they were put to the votes of the parliament, and then were approved, or not; being approved, were presented to the king, who by touching with the scepter, gives his assent to them, which is done by his commissioner in his absence; if he refuse to touch them, they are of no force: matters have been fully and freely debated in parliament: sitting all in one house, every one answers distinctly to his name, and gives his vote, which is in these terms, *I approve, or not approve*; only these who are not satisfied one way or another, say *non liquet*, which is a great ease to those who are conscintious, and a com-

common refuge to the cunning politician: the *major* vote carries it: no dissents or protests are allowed in publick acts; these are accounted treasonable; but in private acts that relate to mens properties and rights, any one may protest for his interest. After all business is ended, the king or his commissioner makes a speech to the parliament assembled, after which they are dissolved.

Sometimes the king his majesty makes use of a convention of estates, which can make no laws; only by this meeting impositions are laid upon the subjects: they do not sit in state; and have been most in use before the kings were crowned.

Whatever acts are passed in parliament, or convention of estates, are to be proclaimed soon after the dissolution, at the publick market-cross of *Edinburgh*, by the *lyon* king at arms, with a great deal of state and ceremony; after which they are obligatory on the subjects: and it is enacted, that none of the lieges shall presume to impugn the dignity and authority of the three estates, or any of them in time coming, under the pain of treason; the authority of the parliament being the supreme court.

Report from the Committee on the Funds arising from the Forfeited Estates in SCOTLAND.

IT was in the year 1745 that the adherents of the House of Stuart made their last attempt to place that family upon the throne of these kingdoms.

When the rebellion which they had raised was quelled by the decisive victory of Culloden, the attention of government was directed to the best means of preventing in future the return of internal disorders, by which the public at large, as well as the districts where they prevailed, had suffered considerably. Among the measures adopted for that purpose, it was resolved, in the first place, to vest in the Crown the estates of those who had been attainted in consequence of their having engaged in that rebellion; and afterwards these estates were unalienably annexed to the Crown, and the rents and profits thereof were directed to be applied "for the better improving the Highlands of Scotland, and preventing disorders there for the future."

These estates accordingly continued annexed to the Crown, and the rents were applied for the purposes intended, until the year 1784, when an act was passed, enabling his Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors, upon certain terms and conditions, the forfeited estates in Scotland, and repealing the last recited act, by which they had been unalienably annexed to the Crown.

Among the conditions to which the restoration of these estates was made subject, the principal was the repayment of certain sums paid by the public on account of the debts due by the persons whose estates had been forfeited, amounting in all to 90,214l. 12s. 5d. His Majesty was also authorised to grant the superiority of certain estates to the Dukes of Argyll and Atholl, on the payment of certain sums into the exchequer, to the amount of 3248l. 16s. 4d. Out of any payments thence arising, all engagements entered into by the Board of Annexed Estates were to be defrayed.

The rents arising from these estates having been unalienably appropriated to public purposes in Scotland, it necessarily followed, that any sums arising from the restoration thereof should be applied to the same objects. Hence, by the disannexing act, 15,000l. was granted for completing a repository for the records of Scotland, and 50,000l. for com-

completing the Forth and Clyde navigation. By the same act, "the balance of money to be paid in was to remain under the care of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, subject to the future disposition of Parliament."

It appears that out of the said balance several additional sums were granted by successive acts of Parliament, for public purposes in Scotland; namely 2000l. to the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge; 3000l. to the Highland Society in Scotland; 1000l. to the building a jail at Inverness; and 1000l. for building a bridge over the Pease or Pass of Cockburns-path in Berwick-shire.

By these various grants the balance at the disposal of Parliament would have been considerably reduced, had not the Forth and Clyde navigation repaid the 50,000l. it had borrowed from the fund. In consequence of that payment, Parliament was enabled to lend that sum for promoting two important public undertakings, namely, 25,000l. to the proprietors of the Crinan Canal, for completing the same, and the like sum to the Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, for enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith.

The following is a state of the fund now at the disposal of Parliament:—

1. Balance in the hands of the Royal Bank of Scotland, bearing an interest of 3 per cent.	L. 22,329	18	4
2. Money lodged in the Royal Bank, for the payment of the annuities to the Officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates, bearing an interest of 4 per cent.	15,125	0	0
3. Proposed to be raised from the loan to the city of Edinburgh, towards defraying the expence of erecting the Courts of Justice in that city,	9,000	0	0
	L. 46,454	18	4

Besides the above sum, the Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh will have to pay 1250l. of interest on the 6th July next, and the Royal Bank of Scotland will be indebted, on the 29th of June next, to the amount of 892l. for interest on the above balance of 22,329l. now in its hands.

By transferring the payment of these annuities from the fund of 15,125l. which bears an interest of only 4 per cent. to the 25,000l. due by the city of Edinburgh, which is at 5l. per cent. the said capital of 15,125l. would become immediately disposable; and as the annuities to these officers are now reduced to 460l. per annum, there remains a free disposable income of nearly 350l. exclusive of the principal and the interest of the sum lent out to the proprietors of the Crinal Canal, who, it is to be hoped, will be enabled to pay the same out of the income produced by that undertaking when the work is completed.

Upon ascertaining the state of this fund, your Committee were naturally led to inquire to what useful purposes in Scotland the same could be applied; and they have the satisfaction of stating to the House, that, by a proper distribution of the capital, and the interest above mentioned, a number of most important public objects may be obtained, which, they are satisfied, will prove of infinite advantage to that part of the United

United Kingdom. These may be classed under the following general heads:—

1. The improvement of the British fisheries. 2. The promoting of agricultural and other improvements. 3. The construction of the harbours on different parts of the coast of Scotland. 4. Canals. And 5. Miscellaneous articles.

[The report then proceeds to state the particular circumstances attending each of the foregoing heads.]

The following then is the mode of distribution of the funds immediately disposable, which your Committee beg to submit to the consideration of the House:

	Prin.	Int.
To the society for extending the British fisheries	L. 7,500	
To the Highland Society of Scotland, burdened with the annuities payable to the officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates		800 for 10 yrs.
For the erection of the Courts of Justice at Edinburgh (the Court of Exchequer)	12,000	
For the Lunatic Asylum there	2,000	
	L. 21,500	

CANAL.

Strathern, from the Tay to Lochern (a tract of 37 miles)	L. 4500

HARBOURS.

Peterhead	4500
Frasersburgh	3800
Port Gower (in Sutherland)	800
Thurso	4000
Port Patrick	1500
Ardrossan	4000
Hellensburgh (opposite Greenock)	1500
Burgh-head (Moray Firth)	2000
	26,300
	L. 47,800

The above exceeds the sum of 46,454l. now disposable by 1346l.—but it has been already observed, that 1250l. of interest will be due by the city of Edinburgh on the 6th of July, and 892l. by the Royal Bank of Scotland on the 26th of June; and as the whole of the sums proposed to be granted will not be immediately required, the above and the accruing interests are not only fully adequate to the surplus of 1346l. but will also defray any expence likely to be incurred in carrying the above-mentioned plans into effect.

Your Committee also beg to observe, that, besides the sums above mentioned, there remains the principal sum and the interest due by the proprietors of the Crinan Canal, and the reversion of 800l. per annum, proposed to be granted for ten years to the Highland Society of Scotland, burdened with the annuities payable

to

to the remaining officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates. The sums are reserved as a fund, whence other useful objects, which Parliament may afterwards be disposed to encourage, may receive public aid.

Parallel between the FRENCH *and* ENGLISH *National Character.*

From the French of Sabatier.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

THE French character, and the beauty of the climate, naturally dispose the inhabitant to pleasure, and consequently invite him to procure daily enjoyments of every kind, to multiply and vary them as much as possible, and even beyond his means. Do we enjoy what is called a fortune? Do we occupy a distinguished place? we like, we even think ourselves obliged, to appear in the world in a manner suited to our situation; every thing in our houses is in harmony with our appearance in the world. This manner of living occasions a very great internal consumption, and of consequence multiplies within the profits and the returns of commerce.

The silent and reflecting character of the English people has a very different effect; it is only by starts, at fixed hours, and with an excess which cannot suit us, that they abandon themselves to pleasure, and carry it even to satiety.

The tavern, where each pays his reckoning, is in England, the place most frequented by the rich, and those who occupy the most distinguished rank in the world. There, removed from their wives, their children, whom they never, even in their own house, admit to a participation in their pleasures, they give themselves up to every kind of excess, and never quit the party while they are able to continue in it. These manners do not reign in France; generally speaking, we prefer with reason our own houses, and the meeting of a few friends, to these excesses which degrade humanity. This character, this urbanity, this elegance, this generosity, which makes us beloved when we go among foreigners, cannot be compared to the English character, which some have attempted in vain to introduce among us. I shall admire always the useful institutions of England, which tend all to the prosperity of the inhabitants. I shall admire the public spirit of this nation, and its devotion to the common welfare; but never, in what concerns private life, shall I prefer the English to the French national character.

Was there ever at Vienna and in all the kingdoms and principalities which compose Germany, at London and in all England, at Madrid, and in all the Spains, at Amsterdam, and in all Holland, in Switzerland, in Italy, &c. &c. Was there ever, I say, Frenchmen who have gone to inhabit these countries, in equal number with the foreigners whom we have seen flowing into our territory? Did we go abroad before the revolution? every one agrees that it was very rare to find French families established voluntarily in any of these countries.

If, on the contrary, the foreigner came into France, he could very easily meet families of his own nation, domiciliated, nay naturalized among us, allied to our families, and who, by the pleasures which they enjoyed, had lost all desire of returning into their country. Even the English, notwithstanding their antipathy against the French, are perhaps the people who, by numerous establishments upon our soil, have most frequently attested the truth of what I here advance, and belied by the sentiment, and the interest which leads them thither, the vain

shew

shew of their affected contempt. But did the opulent men of France go to expend their revenues in England? Generally speaking, when we travelled abroad, even in England, notwithstanding the attentions which were paid to us, and which were due to the pleasures afforded by our society, did we not tire to return to our homes?

The nature of public shews contributes not a little to determine the progress of civilization among a people. I shall enter into some detail on this subject.

The spectacles which charm most the English people, and in which rich men throw away enormous sums, are those of horse-racing; it draws together an immense crowd, and lasts commonly eight successive days: in France, before the revolution, and at Paris only, some wished to introduce this kind of amusement; they could not succeed, for though they took care to announce it several days before, the spectators were much less numerous there than in England. Truth however obliges me to admit, that these races, so long as they do not degenerate into a vain show of barren luxury, are in the eyes of well-informed men, a means not to be rejected of rearing valuable horses; an object which in France demands all the care of administration.

But scenes much more blameable, and which also attract many spectators in England, are the different kinds of fighting. Pride, and a sort of susceptibility arising from it, multiplies duelling in the higher classes, and boxing in the lower.

They have finally come to make of this last a sort of game, equally repugnant to reason and humanity; above all, when its object is only a simple wager, and its effect often cruel and constant sufferings, or death. The people flock in crowds to these sort of spectacles, which appear to be their delight. The French character will always revolt against such a diversion.

Cock fightings also are very much followed in England; they give occasion to very considerable wagers. They arm these animals with long spurs of iron; they make them fight in arenas surrounded by amphitheatres; the interest of the wager is not that which animates the spectaters, they attend to the animals themselves; to the degree of their courage and address. These sort of spectacles are not suited either to our tastes or our characters.

I do not mean to depreciate England; I know that great knowledge may be acquired by travelling thro' that country, and frequenting the society of the learned men, whom it possesses in very great number. I have even done to its administration the justice which is due to it under many relations. The multiplicity of the canals and roads of this country, the perfection of its industry and agriculture, the extent of its commerce, its public spirit, the generosity of its inhabitants towards the unhappy, the general abundance diffused among a laborious and instructed people, are advantages peculiar to it, and which cannot be too much admired and even envied. But its civilization in certain particulars is not carried so far as ours; they have not yet in their cities multiplied enjoyments for all classes of society, as we have done in France; its climate is not so agreeable as ours; it does not engage the foreigner to make so long a stay.

Description of an EAST INDIAN *Theatrical Representation. By* J. LESCALLIER.

(From Memoires de l'Institut National.)

I Shall give the description of these spectacles so far as I could judge of them, without knowing the language

guage of the actors, and with only an imperfect explanation by interpreters of the words of their songs.

The scene is in the open air: the whole labour and expence of its construction consist in a great cloth, or curtain, which two men hold extended to the height of their head, to conceal the performers during the intervals between the acts, and while they are changing their dress. They lay this cloth or curtain flat upon the ground, when the actors are to appear upon the scene.

These representations take place during the night, and are lighted by two men carrying each a torch or flambeau, at the side of the performers, advancing or retreating along with them, and following rapidly all their movements, so that a bright light may be constantly thrown upon them.

The parts of the women were played by men in disguise, and loaded from head to foot, with all the ornaments of pearls and trinkets, which are worn by opulent women and dancing girls.

These performers are of the cast of the Bramins; and as they mingle always something of their religion in these farces, the condition of an actor is very much respected among these people, because it belongs to the first cast, to many individuals of which it furnishes a means of subsistence.

At these plays and spectacles, there appear through different interrupted scenes, women who advance and fall back, perform the circuit of the stage with a rapid motion, which is a kind of dance, singing words accompanied by music. Sometimes a distracted woman, who comes to seek a lover whom she has lost, or to deplore his infidelity and injustice: farcical characters are mixed to enliven the scene.

Another time appears *Siven*, one of the gods of the Gentiles, mounted on an ox, with his wife before him. The head of this ox is artificial, with an oval frame or sash, which supports a long muslin petticoat, and forms the rump of the ox; the whole fixed to the body of the two actors; the limbs of the two actors form those of the animal; they thus ride rapidly about, and make various evolutions upon the stage, accompanied by a thousand grimaces.

In another scene, the great Mogul appears in all his splendour; he arrives, wearing the aspect of dominion and severity; a dancing girl appears and displays her talents and graces before him. The monarch is affected, insensibly loses his dignity, and, to please the fair one, he sends her first a shawl, then his own girdle, and concludes by stripping himself entirely in her favour. His valet also gives all the effects of his master to second his generous disposition.

Another time, we see a governor arrive to take possession of his employment. He makes an account of the territorial revenues be given to him by the receiver or farmer: he blames them for having given half of the produce to the cultivator, and for having paid that part which, according to the law of the country, belongs to the pagoda. You should have taken the whole, says he. But women are spoken of, or they appear on the scene; then this man, lately so covetous, spares nothing to obtain or to satisfy them. Some time after, the conduct of this governor draws upon him the reproaches of his sovereign: he is degraded and arrested, and falls into a state of disgrace, meanness, and contempt. Then (doubtless by means of money) he succeeds in justifying himself, and in being restored to his place. He then resumes his empire, his insolence, and his severities.

A young princess, loaded with all the

the ornaments, jewels, necklaces, and rings, which are used in the country, appears on the scene, apparently extended along a bed; but there is in fact only the upper part of her body which has the attitude of a person extended on cushions; and though the bed appears to be carried, it is herself who walks.

She laments, singing and gesticulating: she has been carried off by a robber whom she does not know, from the castle of her father, who is a powerful king; she was shut up there in a tour, within seven enclosures, rising in stages above each other. Yet, notwithstanding her being so well guarded, means were found to surprize her, in her sleep; she was transported into a solitary wood without knowing how, nor where she is, nor the name of her ravisher! her complaints turn upon the happiness which she enjoyed, and upon the dishonour which her misfortune will cause to her father, and to all her family.

At every change of actors, the cloth is raised; it is lowered at every new appearance of them; and to cause more lustre, and produce an illusion, they throw upon the two flambeaux, then very near to one another, and to the cloth, an inflammatory powder, which inflames the air, and makes the actors shine with light at the moment of their entrance on the scene.

The most beautiful, the longest, and the most complicated of these scenes or acts, is when *Vichnou*, their god, appears with three of his wives, of whom he is said to have sixteen thousand. One of them is jealous of the caresses which he makes to the other; he seeks to calm and re-assure her; and to preserve peace between them (a difficult business,) he lavishes on them alternately the most eager caresses, which delight and enrage them by turns.

A fourth woman comes up; she is the first, the most beautiful; she is the most frequent and constant favourite; she has just quarreled with her divine husband; she laments her fate; she uses every means of persuasion. Finding mildness unsuccessful, she at last begins to threaten and reproach her rivals, she even whips them with a long tail or tress of her hair, which she wears tucked up upon her shoulder, and which serves as a lash.

Her divine lord and master is insensible to all her attempts; she at last spares neither reproaches, nor insults, nor threats to himself; and driven, as a last resource, to employ the mediation of a Bramin, and of some other ludicrous agents, she succeeds at length, after many difficulties, delays, and different trials, in recovering the good graces of her dear *Vichnou*.

These plays last commonly whole nights, in consequence of frequent repetitions, and of the slowness and patience which form the basis of the Indian character.

The PETITION *of* PETER, JAMES, *and* JOHN, *in behalf of themselves, and as representing the whole body of Christian names now used in the* BRITISH EMPIRE,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT it has been the common practice and custom, for considerably upwards of 1000 years, to prefix some of your petitioners or their constituents to the family distinctions called *surnames*; that this practice has been attended with the most beneficial effects to all parties concerned, and has been the cause, in particular, of much good in many families. In illustration of their claims the petitioners shall beg your patient hearing of the following facts.

It

It is well known, that the introduction of your petitioners as appellatives into this country has afforded families an easy and familiar method of distinguishing their different offspring. In the ages alluded to, we beg leave to observe, that your ancestors lay under the greatest hardships in this respect. Not being able to write up any number above *one*, and indeed having no knowledge of numbers at all, they were obliged to distinguish their progeny by terms such as *Great-head*, *Little-head*, *Red-haired*, *or Black-haired*. Your petitioners, pitying their ignorance, and feeling for the wretched shifts to which they were reduced, came at this time to their aid, and for a long time were treated with the marked respect which their services merited. Of late however your petitioners are sorry to observe, that that respect for their usefulness has been laid aside, and chiefly by those from whom they had reason to expect a very different conduct. We mean here those whom the world have agreed to call great or celebrated characters. But your petitioners would observe, that the laying them aside (after having passed the years of childhood and youth in the strictest intimacy) when these persons have no further occasion for their services, or think themselves too high to be seen in their company, has the appearance of a false pride, affectation, and even ingratitude, which we should be sorry to lay to their charge on slight grounds.

That your petitioners never disgraced any families with whom they formed a connection, they trust will readily be allowed. The most ample proof might be led on this point, did your honour require it. But it will be only necessary to mention the names of King Robert Bruce and Sir William Wallace, two of the greatest characters your country has produced in illustration of their claim.—These men, while living, did not think the addition of *Robert* or *William* to their other name any derogation of their dignity; and posterity, just in this instance, seldom or never mention the one without the other. Why this rule should not be extended to every case, or why your countrymen prefix the name only in particular cases, the petitioners are at a loss to conceive. The prince and the peasant, the two extremes of society, are now almost the only persons to be seen in your petitioners' company, *Honest Peter*, or *Honest John*, King Charles or King William, only regard us with a steady friendship. Indeed the latter (to their honour be it mentioned) sensible of the lustre they derive from our family, take their denominations from them alone.

The petitioners do not urge this question merely in the form of supplication, they demand it as their unalienable right. It is not from such as shopkeepers and merchants that they derive any honour; nor should they once obtrude themselves on your notice for the sake of these. Let them put *P. J. J.* for *Peter*, *James*, and *John*, as they please. Let them endeavour to demonstrate, by this affected mutilation of their Christian names, that they pay no regard to the doctrines or precepts of our holy religion, and wish to sink its characteristic signature;—their blood be on their own heads. What we regret chiefly is, that most of the public characters (kings excepted) discharge us their service soon after they come from school. For instance, instead of William Shakespear, John Milton, or Joseph Addison, it is now only Shakespear, Milton, and Addison, with every person who has occasion to mention their names.

The petitioners beg leave to observe, that the mutilations and destruction of their family had scarcely begun at the period when the abovementioned characters flourished; and th[illegible]

they have reason to believe, that, were they alive, they would not wish to see one-half of their names obliterated; that part too by which they were wont to be most frequently and familiarly distinguished. It is only a conspiracy among infidel moderns to rob your petitioners of their just right, a right which should be held sacred for its antiquity, its utility, and its religious importance.

The first persons who introduced this infidel practice, were the pretended friends of religion; we mean the reformed clergy. Before the Reformation, your petitioners flourished; and *Friar Peter*, or *Father John*, were as common then as daisies are now in summer. After that event, however, their family declined, chiefly by the persecutions of their pretended friends. It is a well-known fact, that *Bishop*, *Archbishop*, and *Dean*, in the sister kingdom; and *Doctor*, and *Rev. Mr* in this part of the empire, have among the clergy almost obliterated the Christian signature. By stating this fact, we mean not to say, that the clergy are *not* Christians; though they sink the name emphatically called *the Christian*, yet they have still the substantial part of that character— their livings.

Upon the whole, the petitioners hope, that what they have advanced in support of their right, will meet with your approbation, and with that of every lover of virtue and religion: and induce those in particular who are its directors, to set that example in again assuming your petitioners into their service.

May it therefore please your honour, to order and enact, that all persons, of whatever description, pretending to be Christians, and who have been honoured by their parents with the company of your petitioners, shall forthwith and immediately resume them as their signatures, without abbreviation or mutilation of any sort, under the pains and penalty of being excluded for ever from all religious and moral society; and also, that your honour shall publish a declaratory act, ranking all persons, who associate or give countenance to this mutilation or abbreviation, infidels and enemies to our holy religion.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

PETER.
JAMES.
JOHN.

VINDICATION *of* BOOKSELLERS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

MANY, and indeed almost universal, are the complaints against Booksellers; a body of men, if not the most respectable, although in general I deem them such, perhaps the most useful, for a variety of reasons, to mankind in general, of any society of merchants. Frequently have my ears been assailed with violent exclamations against the immense price which they put upon books, and the extravagant profit which many persons (and here I may remark that authors are generally the most severe in their outcry in this point) suppose they must of course derive from them; and as frequently have I endeavoured to repel the opinions of such persons, by those arguments which appeared to me consistent with common sense.

But by inserting in your useful miscellany the following letter, which I discovered in the 15th vol. page 172. 3. 4. 5. and 176. of a neat edition of the celebrated Dr Johnson's works, printed at Edinburgh this year, I have no doubt many will see their error, and cease exclaiming against things the real causes of which they don't know, and are incapable of forming an opinion upon. Altho' Dr Johnson apparently handles this sub-

ject in a clear and distinct manner, there can be little doubt, but that any respectable Bookseller could urge many still more forcible arguments, by which it might be clearly shown, that their profits are by no means so exorbitant as they are generally thought to be. I am,

SIR,

Your Constant Reader,

Edinburgh, August 14th, 1806. } *W. V. S.*

"*To the Reverend* DR WETHERELL, *Master of* UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD."

DEAR SIR,

"Few things are more unpleasant than the transaction of business with men who are above knowing or caring what they have to do; such as the trustees for Lord Cornbury's institution will, perhaps, appear when you have read Dr ———'s letter.

The last part of the Doctor's letter is of great importance. The complaint * which he makes I have heard long ago, and did not know but it was redressed. It is unhappy that a practice so erroneous has not yet been altered; for altered it must be, or our press will be useless, with all its privileges. The booksellers, who, like all other men, have strong prejudices in their own favour, are enough inclined to think the practice of printing and selling books by any but themselves, an encroachment on the rights of their fraternity, and have need of stronger inducements to circulate academical publications than those of one another; for, of that mutual co-operation by which the general trade is carried on, the University can bear no part. Of those whom he neither loves nor fears, and from whom he expects no reciprocation of good offices, why should any man promote the interests but for profit? I suppose, with all our scholastic ignorance of mankind, we are still too knowing to expect that the booksellers will erect themselves into patrons, and buy and sell under the influence of a disinterested zeal for the promotion of learning.

To the booksellers, if we look for either honour or profit from our press, not only their common profit, but something more must be allowed; and if books printed at Oxford are expected to be rated at a high price, that price must be levied on the publick, and paid by the ultimate purchaser, not by the intermediate agents. What price shall be set upon the book, is, to the booksellers, wholly indifferent, provided that they gain a proportional profit by negociating the sale.

Why books printed at Oxford should be particularly dear, I am, however, unable to find. We pay no rent; we inherit many of our instruments and materials; lodging and victuals are cheaper than at London, and, therefore, workmanship ought, at least, not to be dearer. Our expences are naturally less than those of booksellers; and, in most cases, communities are content with less profit than individuals. It is, perhaps, not considered through how many hands a book often passes, before it comes into those of the reader; or what part of the profit each hand must retain, as a motive for transmitting it to the next.

We will call our primary agent in London, Mr Cadell, who receives our books for us, gives them room in his warehouse, and issues them on demand; by him they are sold to Mr Dilly, a wholesale bookseller, who

* Mr Boswell, the elaborate biographer of Dr Johnson, supposes, that the complaint here alluded to was, that the trustees of the Oxford press did not allow the London Booksellers a sufficient profit upon vending their publications.

who sends them into the country; and the last seller is the country bookseller. Here are three profits to be paid between the printer and the reader, or, in the style of commerce, between the manufacturer and the consumer; and if any of these profits is too penuriously distributed, the process of commerce is interrupted.

We are now come to the practical question, What is to be done? You will tell me, with reason, that I have said nothing, till I declare how much, according to my opinion, of the ultimate price ought to be distributed through the whole succession of sale.

The deduction, I am afraid, will appear very great: but let it be considered before it is refused. We must allow, for profit, between thirty and thirty-five per cent. between six and seven shillings in the pound; that is, for every book which costs the last buyer twenty shillings, we must charge Mr Cadell with something less than fourteen. We must set the copies at fourteen shillings each, and superadd what is called the quarterly book, or for every hundred books so charged we must deliver one hundred and four.

The profits will then stand thus:

Mr Cadell, who runs no hazard, and gives no credit, will be paid for warehouse-room and attendance by a shilling profit on each book, and his chance of the quarterly book.

Mr Dilly, who buys the book for fifteen shillings, and who will expect the quarterly book, if he takes five and twenty, will send it to his country customer at sixteen and sixpence, by which, at the hazard of loss, and the certainty of long credit, he gains the regular profit of ten per cent. which is expected in the wholesale trade.

The country bookseller, buying at sixteen and sixpence, and commonly trusting a considerable time, gains but three and sixpence; and if he trusts a year, not much more than two and sixpence; otherwise than, as he may, perhaps, take as long credit as he gives.

With less profit than this, and more you see he cannot have, the country bookseller cannot live; for his receipts are small, and his debts sometimes bad.

Thus, Dear Sir, I have been incited by Dr ———'s letters to give you a detail of the circulation of books, which, perhaps, every man has not had an opportunity of knowing; and which those who know it do not perhaps always distinctly consider. I am, &c.

SAM. JOHNSON.

March 12. 1774.

Upon the foregoing letter, Mr Boswell says, "I am happy in giving this full and clear statement to "the public, to vindicate, by the authority of the greatest author of "his age, that respectable body of "men, the booksellers, from vulgar "reflections, as if their profits were "exorbitant, when, in truth, Dr "Johnson has here allowed them "more than they usually demand."

Journal of a Tour over-land from INDIA *in* 1785.

(*Continued from page* 516.)

THE time agreed upon with the Shiek for our departure being elapsed, we set out for Zebeer, where we arrived after a march of two hours and an half. This town lies S. W. by W. from Bussorah, distant about nine miles. The Desart betwixt the two places is almost entirely bare of vegetation; near Bussorah the soil a light clay, and covered with salt; towards Zebeer it becomes a little gravelly, and some spots produce barley, now fit to be cut down. The town is about a mile and an half

half in circumference, tolerably well built, the houses in the same stile as those of Bussorah: it has no rampart, but the inclosures round the houses joining together, form a kind of wall, sufficient defence against any sudden attack. This place has formerly been much larger, the ground for near two miles round being covered with broken bricks and ruins. We were very well lodged at the house of an Arab Sheik.

In the morning of the 21st. we saw our baggage loaded on camels, and after long disputes with our Sheik, at last agreed to allow twenty-eight camels for it (including six for the mahoffés, and eight for water,) which was more than sufficient, by at least six or seven. There are two ways to avoid this imposition, viz. to have all the baggage weighed, (which, however, is a mode very displeasing to the Arabs) or, to have it packed up in such chests, that two will make a proper load, which, with a light caravan, ought not to exceed four hundred weight.

The mahoffé is a kind of trough, about two feet wide, and three and an half long; the ends and one side are about four and an half feet high, stuffed with cotton and lined with chintz, and having a kind of canopy or top. Two of these are fixed on one camel, the low side next the animal, and a kind of tent thrown over the whole, so as perfectly to shade you from the sun. They have also a kind of box added to the end of the mahoffé into which you thrust your legs at pleasure, by which means you may lye at length, or sit up occasionally; the motion is not so great as to prevent you from either reading or sleeping during the journey.

Burkseer is composed of two small walled villages, within about 300 yards of each other; they stand in a kind of bottom, and are surrounded with a small quantity of ground producing good barley, (now nearly ripe) onions, musk, melon, bringauls, (the egg plant,) and some clover. Here are plenty of wells, but the water rather salt.

About one half of the desart we passed over seems to be capable of cultivation, and of producing a great variety of both trees and grain, if pains were taken to preserve and procure water, which might easily be done, by opening the creeks which communicate with the Euphrates, making tanks, or ponds, as in India, to collect the water that falls during the periodical rains, by digging wells, &c. But the nature of the people is so averse to constraint or regular rules of society, that I imagine it will ever remain in its present situation, particularly as the stream of commerce is now almost entirely diverted into other channels.

The soil produces spontaneously in many places the following trees, &c. exclusive of many others which I did not know the name of; but the trees are only to be found in the beds of rivers or water courses, and are of a very dwarf kind, viz. The poplar, willow, a species of the cypres tree, liquorish root, thyme, fennel, poppy, onions, capers, sorrel, endive, oats, and barley.

Great part of the desart is rocky, and it is in some parts covered with sand. The inhabitants are in general below the middle size, and dark complexioned, but well made, (particularly about the legs) strong and robust, and seem equally capable of enduring the extremes of heat and cold. They are lively, and in general obliging in their manners, but have little idea of subordination, and of course treat you with great familiarity, which it is best to permit in some degree. They are all a little too fond of money (of which we had several instances) and are far from thinking it any great disgrace to be detected in a falsehood or even in theft; several of them have stolen

len things out of our tent and mahoffés, and then had the assurance to tell us they knew where they were, but would not return them without a present. The breach of their word has been too often obvious in the course of this journal to require instances. I believe them to be in general brave, and faithful, and indeed there have been several instances of their behaving with great gallantry in defence of those under their protection.

We were marching—313¼ hours from Bussorah to Aleppo,—or about 704 miles.

N. B. I imagine that the camels travelled at the rate of 2¼ miles per hour on an average.

Spent our time very pleasantly among our friends at Aleppo; although the frequency of the burials, which we saw almost constantly passing under our windows, gave us (particularly at first) many disagreeable sensations. It is computed that upwards of sixty thousand people of the city and suburbs have died of the plague since its commencement this year, to the present time; and yet the town has by no means the appearance of being depopulated, nor do the people in general appear to be the least apprehensive, or to use any precautions against the surrounding contagion, being almost all, (particularly the lower class of people) real predestinarians; the better sort of Turks, however, are by no means blind to advantages, which the Franks derive from sequestrating themselves from society and most of them whose business will permit them, now retire to their country houses, or shut themselves up in town under various pretences, not being allowed to assign the real cause, which would infallibly draw upon them the resentment of the populace, as breakers of the law of Mahomet. It is remarkable, that this dreadful disorder generally attacks the same place three years successively; the first and third not violently, perhaps not one fifth of the numbers dying as during the second year. It was our fortune to see it in its greatest vigour. It is also no less remarkable, that although the plague be raging with the utmost violence at Constantinople, and on the road betwixt that city and Aleppo, they are never under the least apprehension of its reaching Aleppo; but, on the contrary, when they hear of its breaking out in Egypt or Damascus, they are sure of its visiting them that or next year, for it always holds its course from South to North, and never from N. to S. The same observation holds good at Cyprus, where at this time there are vessels constantly arriving from the coast of Syria with the plague on board, without ever spreading the infection, although there they use no precaution against it.

The city of Aleppo stands upon several hills, on the highest of which stands the castle, which has a very fine appearance, but being built during the crusades, and entirely neglected for many years by the Turks, is now falling in ruins very fast, as are also the walls of the town.

The city, including the suburbs, is about seven miles in circumference, and is said to contain between three and four hundred thousand inhabitants. It is built of a kind of stone resembling that found near Bath: the houses are but one story high, and all vaulted, on account of the scarcity of timber; however having a number of small domes, as well as windows towards the side turned from the street, they are sufficiently lighted. The streets are paved, but are all exceedingly narrow; and there being no windows to the houses, and latticed, they have a very mean appearance. The Bazars* are all covered on

* Market place.

on the top, and most of them arched, which serves at present to facilitate the communication between the houses, the terraces being flat. There are a number of very handsome mosques in the city, which having in general large cupolas, and very high minarets, give a very grand appearance to the city from a distance.

A little rivulet runs near the town which serves to supply it in part with water, and for the use of a few gardens, which furnish the inhabitants with vegetables, and fruits of nearly the same sorts as in Europe, but of inferior quality; beyond these gardens is the Desart, which surrounds the city on all sides.

Particular account of the ASSASSINATION *of the late* EMPEROR PAUL.

From Carr's Northern Summer.

A Short time before her demise, Catherine committed to P—— Z——, her last favourite, whom she highly esteemed, a declaration of her will, addressed to the senate, purporting that Paul should be passed over in the succession, and that the Grand Duke Alexander should mount the vacant throne. As soon as the favourite was acquainted with the sudden death of the Empress, he flew to Pavlovsk, about thirty-five versts from the capital, where Paul occasionally resided, whom he met on the road; and, after a short explanation, delivered up to him this important document. Paul, charmed with his zeal and loyalty, preserved him in all his honours and fortunes, whilst a general and rapid dispersion, to all points of the compass, instantaneously succeeded amongst the members of the *male seraglio* of the Hermitage. The emperor ascended the throne without difficulty, but a total stranger to his subjects. One of the first measures of his reign displayed, in a very singular manner, the native goodness of his heart, under the clouds that rapidly began to overshadow it, in an act of piety towards his murdered father, whose remains he removed from the church of St. Alexander Nevski, called the monastery; and having exhibited them in great funeral state, he consigned them to the sepulchre of Catherine II. in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The latter part of this extraordinary transaction has often induced me to think that Paul did not believe that his mother issued the order for the assassination of his father. At this eccentric solemnity, he compelled Count Alexey Orloff, and prince Baratynski, under whose hands the unhappy monarch is said to have perished, to stand on each side of the body as it lay in state, and afterwards to follow it to the tomb as the principal mourners.

Not long after this event, his mind began occasionally to display the most fearful symptoms of distraction; but when his reason was restored, the hapless emperor never failed to endeavour, with the most affecting sensibility, to repair the ruin and havoc which his delirium had occasioned. The deposed Stanislaus, the broken-hearted king of Poland, partook alternately of his beneficence and severity; but with what demonstration of respect and genuine grief did the emperor attend the obsequies of this last of the Sarmates. On that gloomy occasion, he commanded in person the guards who assisted at the funeral: and uncovering himself, with the most affecting emotions saluted the coffin as it passed. To the memory of the hoary and heroic Suvaroff, who fell a broken-hearted victim to the distraction of his imperial master, in periods of agonized and compunctious reflection, he raised a colossal statue of bronze, in the vast area behind Benskoi's palace, opposit to Romanzoff's monument: and on the days when he reviewed his troops there, he used to order

them

them to march by in open order, and face the statue, which, he said represented one of the greatest and bravest generals of his own or any other age.

Notwithstanding the important service which P—— Z—— had rendered him, the emperor could never separate him, in his mind's eye, from the caresses of his mother, and speedily became disgusted with him; spoke of him with great asperity to his friends, and at length, converting the bounty of Catharine into a robbery, he denounced him as a defaulter to the imperial treasury of half a million of rubles; and, convinced of the justice of the allegation, proceeded, without loss of time, to sequester the vast estates which belonged to him and his two brothers. Driven to desperation by such conduct, one of the sufferers, the second brother, one day boldly walked up to the emperor upon the parade, and, with manly eloquence, represented the injustice of his measures. Paul received him without anger, heard him without interruption, reflected, and restored the property: but the original disgust rapidly returning, he ordered P—— Z—— to reside upon his estate, to which he submitted for a considerable time. But the mind of the exile was too ardent to endure seclusion; ambitious, bold, active, and enterprizing, he determined upon releasing himself from the unjust constraint imposed upon him by his sovereign, the delirium of whose mind now frequently burst forth with all the fury and desolation of a convulsed volcano. Messrs. Otto, Sieyes, and Talleyrand, who at that time formed a diplomatic trio, or rather were spies, at the court of Petersburgh, with the dexterity of talent, and the subtilty of Frenchmen, resolved to turn the gathering storm to the advantage of their own country, by means, which, extending beyond their calculation and their wishes, finally and rapidly led to the overthrow of the emperor. Under their tuition, a French actress was introduced on the boards of the French theatre at Petersburgh, and placed in such situations of allurement, that the eye of the emperor could not but notice her. The ruin of domestic happiness furnished these politicians with the means of their success. A French actress was destined to estrange the emperor from his family, and to create a temporary and terrible change in the affairs of Europe. Madame Chevalier possessed that style of face which, without being regularly handsome, was more sweet, expressive, and captivating, than the exact symmetry of a finished beauty. Her person was small but delicate, and rather *en bon point*: her manners were of the highest order, and enchanted every one who approached her. The emperor was fond of music; Madame Chevalier excelled upon the harp, and sung to it some sweet and crafty verses, composed by one of her three employers, and which she herself had set to music; the subject of which was, the martial skill valour, and generosity, of the emperor. She had not spread her witcheries long, before an evening was appointed for a private gratification of the musical taste and passion of the emperor. This syren very soon became the sole idol of his shattered mind, which she moved according to the direction of her secret principles, until the emperor withdrew himself from his alliance with Austria, recalled Suvaroff and his army covered with glory, crowded the roads to Siberia with British subjects, and filled with terror and consternation the Exchange of the British empire. I mean not to enumerate all the calamities which followed; they were too signal not to be widely known, too recent not to be well remembered; and, from their very nature, incontestibly proved the aber-

aberration of those faculties which could alone, by their presence, render the emperor responsible for all the misery, dismay, and ruin, which threatened the very existence of the empire. P—— Z—— resolved upon availing himself of the influence of the fair favourite, to whom he addressed himself with all the insinuation of person, manners, wit, and money: having engaged her in his favour, he made her acquainted with Count K—, a man who, from having been about the person of Paul in the menial capacity of a valet, at last obtained a high place in his affection, distinguished honour, and great wealth. The more firmly to bind K— to his interest, P— Z— feigned an honourable passion for the daughter of the former, who was, like all the sudden favourites of fortune, much pleased at the prospect of an alliance with a very distinguished family. Count K— and Madame Chevalier conceived many plans for prevailing upon his majesty to restore Z— to his favour. At length, one evening, when she had tranquillized the mind of the emperor, and excited in him an appearance of gaiety by the vivacity of her wit, and some of her most successful songs, she artfully insinuated that P—— Z—— was the most unhappy man alive in being deprived of the emperor's favour, and of the power of promoting the interests of one of the greatest geniuses that ever mounted the Czarian throne, to whom he was most inviolably attached. The emperor paused, and expressed some doubt of the truth of the statement; but upon her re assuring him of its sincerity, accompanied by some of those little blandishments which no woman ever knew how to display with more finished address than Madame Chevalier, Paul granted her petition and recalled Z—— to the residence, where he flew with the celerity of a courier, and threw himself at the feet of the emperor, by whom he was graciously received, and from whose presence he withdrew to present his fair advocate with the stipulated reward, a magnificent aigrette of diamonds, valued at sixty thousand rubles. Whatever private pique Z— might have cherished against his imperial master, I believe that it was wholly lost in his review of the deteriorated and dreadful condition of the empire, and in those awful measures of restoration which were afterwards resorted to. Z—— gradually and warily unfolded his mind to K——, who as cautiously entered into his views, until their confidence was completely established. The result of their deliberations was, that to save the empire, it was necessary that the emperor should be removed. They next prevailed upon Count P——, the governor of the city, and Count P——, a very young nobleman, but of considerable family interest, the son of the celebrated general, Count P— P—, who so eminently distinguished himself in the Turkish war, and also the prince Y——, and some other persons of great rank and consequence. All of these noblemen were actuated by no other motive, than to prevent the final ruin of their country, and for this purpose they determined to place in peril their lives and their fortunes.

In their conferences, which were managed with admirable discretion, it was resolved that Paul should die; and, like Cæsar, it was destined that he should perish in the ides of March, on the festival called Maslaintza.

The emperor, from an aversion he had taken to those palaces which formed the favourite residence of Catharine, resolved upon building a palace for himself. The gorgeous magnificence of Zarsco Zelo, and of the winter palace, and all the Oriental voluptuousness of the Hermitage, were hateful to him; indeed to such an elevation had his abhorrence of these places attained, that he had determined

mined to reduce them to the dust. His fate, which was fast approaching, prevented the accomplishment of this irretrievable act of delirium. The emperor and his family resided, at the time when the confederacy had resolved upon his removal, in the new palace of St Michael. It is an enormous quadrangular pile, of red Dutch brick, rising from a massy basement of hewn granite; it stands at the bottom of the Summer Gardens, and the lofty spire of its Greek chapel, richly covered with ducat gold, rising above the trees, has a beautiful appearance.

As Paul was anxious to inhabit this palace as soon after he was crowned as possible, the masons, the carpenters, and various artificers, toiled with incredible labour by day and by torch-light, under the sultry sun of the summer, and in all the severity of a polar winter, and in three years this enormous and magnificent fabric was completed. The whole is moated round, and when the stranger surveys its bastions of granite, and numerous draw-bridges, he is naturally led to conclude, that it was intended for the last asylum of a prince at war with his subjects. Those who have seen its massy walls, and the capaciousness and variety of its chambers, will easily admit that an act of violence might be committed in one room, and not be heard by those who occupy the adjoining one; and that a massacre might be perpetrated at one end, and not known at the other. Paul took possession of this palace as a place of strength, and beheld it with rapture, because his imperial mother had never even seen it. Whilst his family were here, by every act of tenderness, endeavouring to soothe the terrible perturbation of his mind, there were not wanting those who exerted every stratagem to inflame and increase it. These people were contantly insinuating, that every hand was armed against him. With this impression, which added fuel to his burning brain, he ordered a secret stair-case to be constructed, which leading from his own chamber, passed under a false stove in the anti-room, and led by a small door to the terrace.

It was the custom of the emperor to sleep in an outer apartment next to the empress's, upon a sopha, in his regimentals and boots, whilst the Grand Duke and Duchess, and the rest of the Imperial family, were lodged at various distances, in apartments below the story which he occupied. On the tenth day of March, O. S. 1801, the day preceding the fatal night, whether Paul's apprehension, or anonymous information, suggested the idea, is not known, but conceiving that a storm was ready to burst upon him, he sent to Count P——, the governor of the city, one of the noblemen who had resolved on his destruction. "I am informed P——," said the emperor, "that there is a conspiracy on foot against me; do you think it necessary to take any precaution?" The Count, without betraying the least emotion, replied "Sire, do not suffer such apprehensions to haunt your mind; if there were any combinations forming against your Majesty's person, I am sure I should be acquainted with it." "Then I am satisfied," said the emperor, and the governor withdrew. Before Paul retired to rest, he unexpectedly expressed the most tender solicitude for the empress and his children, kissed them with all the warmth of farewell fondness, and remained with them longer than usual; and after he had visited the centinels at their different posts, he retired to his chamber, where he had not long remained, before, under some colourable pretext, that satisfied the men, the guard was changed by the officers who had the command for the night, and were engaged in the confederacy. An hussar, whom the emperor

peror had particularly honoured by his notice and attention, always at night slept at his bed-room door, in the anti-room. It was impossible to remove this faithful soldier by any fair means. At this momentous period silence reigned throughout the palace, except where it was disturbed by the pacing of the centinels, or at a distance by the murmurs of the Neva, and only a few lights were to be seen distantly and irregularly gleaming through the windows of this dark colossal abode. In the dead of the night, Z—— and his friends, amounting to eight or nine persons, passed the draw-bridge, easily ascended the stair case which led to Paul's chamber, and met with no resistance till they reached the anti-room, when the faithful hussar, awakened by the noise, challenged them, and presented his fusee: much as they must have all admired the brave fidelity of the guard, neither time nor circumstances would admit of an act of generosity, which might have endangered the whole plan. Z—— drew his sabre and cut the poor fellow down. Paul, awakened by the noise, sprung from his sopha; at this moment the whole party rushed into his room; the unhappy sovereign, anticipating their design, at first endeavoured to entrench himself in the chairs and tables, then recovering, he assumed a high tone, told them they were his prisoners, and called upon them to surrender. Finding that they fixed their eyes steadily and fiercely upon him, and continued advancing towards him, he implored them to spare his life, declared his consent instantly to relinquish the sceptre, and to accept of any terms which they would dictate. In his raving, he offered to make them princes, and to give them estates, and titles, and orders, without end. They now began to press upon him, when he made a convulsive effort to reach the window: in the attempt he failed, and indeed so high was it from the ground, that had he succeeded, the expedient would only have put a more instantaneous period to his misery. In the effort he very severely cut his hand with the glass; and as they drew him back he grasped a chair, with which he felled one of the assailants, and a desperate resistance took place. So great was the noise, that notwithstanding the massy walls, and thick double folding doors, which divided the apartments, the empress was disturbed, and began to cry for help, when a voice whispered in her ear, and imperatively told her to remain quiet, otherwise if she uttered another word, she should be put to instant death.

Whilst the emperor was thus making a last struggle, the prince Y—— struck him on one of his temples with his fist, and laid him upon the floor; Paul recovering from the blow, again implored his life; at this moment the heart of P—— Z—— relented, and upon being observed to tremble and hesitate, a young Hanoverian resolutely exclaimed, "We have passed the Rubicon: if we spare his life, before the setting of to-morrow's sun, we shall be his victims!" Upon which he took off his sash, turned it twice round the naked neck of the emperor, and giving one end to Z—, and holding the other himself, they pulled for a considerable time with all their force, until their miserable sovereign was no more; they then retired from the palace without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. What occurred after their departure can be better conceived than depicted; medical aid was resorted to, but in vain; and upon the breathless body of the emperor fell the tears of his widowed empress, and children, and domestics; nor was genuine grief ever more forcibly or feelingly displayed than by him on whose brow this melancholy event had planted the crown. So

passed

passed away this night of horror, and thus perished a prince, to whom nature was *severely* bountiful. The acuteness and pungency of his feeling was incompatible with happiness: unnatural prejudice pressed upon the fibre too finely spun, and snapped it.

The sun shone upon a new order of things. At seven o'clock the intelligence of the demise of Paul spread thro' the capital. The interval of time from its first communication to its diffusion over every part of Petersburgh, was scarcely perceptible. At the parade Alexander presented himself on horseback, when the troops, with tears rolling down their rugged and sun-browned faces, hailed him with loud and cordial acclamations. The young emperor was overwhelmed, and at the moment of mounting the throne of the most extensive empire under heaven, he was seen to turn from the grand and affecting spectacle, and weep.

What followed is of very subordinate consideration: but perhaps it will be eagerly asked, to what extremity did the avenging arm of justice pursue the perpetrators of the deed? Mercy, the brightest jewel of every crown, and a forlorn and melancholy conviction, that the reigning motive was the salvation of the empire, prevented her from being vindictive.—Never upon the theatre of life was there presented a scene of more affecting magnanimity; decency, not revenge, governed the sacrifice. P—Z— was ordered not to approach the imperial residence, and the governor of the city was transferred to Riga. As soon as Madame Chevalier was informed of the demise of her imperial patron, she prepared, under the protection of her brother, a dancer, for flight, with a booty of nearly a million of rubles. A police officer was sent to inspect and report upon her property: amongst a pile of valuable articles, he discovered a diamond cross of no great intrinsic value, which had been given by Peter I. to a branch of the imperial family, and on that account much esteemed: it was to recover this that the officer was sent, who obtained it, after the most indecent and unprincipled resistance on her part. Passports were then granted to Madame Chevalier and her brother. Thus terminated this extraordinary and impressive tragedy.

Beattiana, *or Extracts from the Letters of Dr* Beattie.

(*Continued from p.* 569.)

Comparative advantages of Public and Private Education.

WHILE I lived in your neighbourhood, I often wished for an opportunity of giving you my opinion on a subject, in which I know you are very deeply interested; but one incident or other always put it out of my power. That subject is the education of your son, whom, if I mistake not, it is now high time to send to some public place of education. I have thought much on this subject; I have weighed every argument that I could think of, on either side of the question. Much, you know, has been written upon it, and very plausible arguments have been offered, both for and against a public education. I set not much value upon these; speculating men are continually disputing, and the world is seldom the wiser. I have some little experience in this way; I have no hypothesis to mislead me; and the opinion or prejudice which I first formed upon the subject was directly contrary to that, which experience has now taught me to entertain.

"Could mankind lead their lives in that solitude which is so favourable to many of our most virtuous affections, I should be clearly on the side of a private education. But most

most of us, when we go out into the world, find difficulties in our way, which good principles and innocence alone will not qualify us to encounter; we must have some address and knowledge of the world different from what is to be learned in books, or we shall soon be puzzled, disheartened, or disgusted. The foundation of this knowledge is laid in the intercourse of school boys, or at least of young men of the same age. When a boy is always under the direction of a parent or tutor, he acquires such a habit of looking up to them for advice, that he never learns to think or act for himself; his memory is exercised, indeed, in retaining their advice, but his invention is suffered to languish, till at last it becomes totally inactive. He knows, perhaps, a great deal of history or science; but he knows not how to conduct himself on those ever-changing emergencies, which are too minute and too numerous to be comprehended in any system of advice. He is astonished at the most common appearances, and discouraged with the most trifling (because unexpected) obstacles; and he is often at his wits end, where a boy of much less knowledge, but more experience, would instantly devise a thousand expedients. Conscious of his own superiority in some things, he wonders to find himself so much inferior in others; his vanity meets with continual rubs and disappointments, and disappointed vanity is very apt to degenerate into sullenness and pride; he despises, or affects to despise, his fellows, because, though superior in address, they are inferior in knowledge; and they, in their turn, despise that knowledge, which cannot teach the owner how to behave on the most common occasions. Thus he keeps at a distance from his equals, and they at a distance from him: and mutual contempt is the natural consequence.

"Another inconvenience, attending private education, is the suppressing of the principle of emulation, without which it rarely happens that a boy prosecutes his studies with alacrity or success. I have heard private tutors complain, that they were obliged to have recourse to flattery or bribery to engage the attention of their pupil; and I need not observe how improper it is to set the example of such practices before children. True emulation, especially in young and ingenuous minds, is a noble principle; I have known the happiest effects produced by it; I never knew it to be productive of any vice. In all public schools it is, or ought to be, carefully cherished. Where it is wanting, in vain shall we preach up to children the dignity and utility of knowledge: the true appetite for knowledge is wanting; and when that is the case, whatever is crammed into the memory will rather surfeit and enfeeble, than improve the understanding. I do not mention the pleasure which young people take in the company of one another, and what a pity it is to deprive them of it. I need not remark, that friendships of the utmost stability and importance have often been founded on school-acquaintance; nor need I put you in mind, of what vast consequence to health are the exercises and amusements which boys contrive for themselves. I shall only observe further, that, when boys pursue their studies at home, they are apt to contract either a habit of idleness, or too close an attachment to reading; the former breeds innumerable diseases, both in the body and soul; the latter, by filling young and tender minds with more knowledge than they can either retain or arrange properly, is apt to make them superficial and inattentive, or, what is worse, to strain, and consequently impair, the faculties, by over-stretching them. I have known several instances of both.

both. The human mind is more improved by thoroughly understanding one science, one part of a science, or even one subject, than by a superficial knowledge of twenty sciences and a hundred different subjects: and I would rather wish my son to be thoroughly master of "Euclid's Elements," than to have the whole of "Chambers' Dictionary" by heart.

"The great inconvenience of public education arises from its being dangerous to morals. And indeed every condition and period of human life is liable to temptation. Nor will I deny, that our innocence, during the first part of life, is much more secure at home, than any where else: yet even at home, when we reach a certain age, it is not perfectly secure. Let young men be kept at the greatest distance from bad company, it will not be easy to keep them from bad books, to which, in these days, all persons may have easy access at all times. Let us, however, suppose the best; that both bad books and bad company keep away, and that the young man never leaves his parents' or tutor's side, till his mind be well furnished with good principles; and himself arrived at the age of reflection and caution: yet temptations must come at last; and when they come, will they have the less strength, because they are new, unexpected, and surprising? I fear not. The more the young man is surprised, the more apt will he be to lose his presence of mind, and consequently the less capable of self-government. Besides, if his passions are strong, he will be disposed to form comparisons between his past state of restraint, and his present of liberty, very much to the disadvantage of the former. His new associates will laugh at him for his reserve and preciseness: and his unacquaintance with their manners, and with the world, as it will render him the more obnoxious to their ridicule, will also disqualify him the more, both for supporting it with dignity, and also for defending himself against it. Suppose him to be shocked with vice at its first appearance, and often to call to mind the good precepts he received in his early days; yet when he sees others daily adventuring upon it without any apparent inconvenience; when he sees them more gay (to appearance,) and better received among all their acquaintance than he is; and when he finds himself hooted at, and in a manner avoided and despised, on account of his singularity; it is a wonder, indeed, if he persist in his first resolutions, and do not now at last begin to think, that though his former teachers were well meaning people, they were by no means qualified to prescribe rules for his conduct. "The world (he will say) is changed since their time (and you will not easily persuade young people that it changes for the worse:) we must comply with the fashion, and live like other folks, otherwise we must give up all hopes of making a figure in it." And when he has got thus far, and begins to despise the opinions of his instructors, and to be dissatisfied with their conduct in regard to him, I need not add, that the worst consequences may not unreasonably be apprehended. A young man, kept by himself at home, is never well known, even by his parents: because he is never placed in those circumstances which alone are able effectually to rouse and interest his passions, and consequently to make his character appear. His parents, therefore, or tutors, never know his weak side, nor what particular advices or cautions he stands most in need of: whereas, if he had attended a public school, and mingled in the amusements and pursuits of his equals, his virtues and his vices would have been disclosing themselves every day; and his teachers would have known

known what particular precepts and examples it was most expedient to inculcate upon him. Compare those who have had a public education with those who have been educated at home; and it will not be found, in fact, that the latter are, either in virtue or in talents, superior to the former. I speak, Madam, from observation of fact, as well as from attending to the nature of the thing."

SECOND SIGHT.

"The book of second sight has not, I fear given you much entertainment. The tales are ill told, and ill chosen, and the language so barbarous as to be in many places unintelligible, even to a Scotsman. I have heard many better stories of the second sight, than any this author has given, attested by such persons, and accompanied by such circumstances, as to preclude contradiction, though not suspicion. All our Highlanders believe in this second sight: but the instances, in which it is said to operate, are generally so ambiguous, and the revelations supposed to be communicated by it so frivolous, that I cannot bring myself to acquiesce in it. Indeed this same historian has made me more incredulous than I was before, for his whole book betrays an excess of folly and weakness. Were its revelations important I should be less inclined to unbelief: but to suppose the Deity working a miracle in order to announce a marriage, or the arrival of a poor stranger, or the making of a coffin, would require such evidence as has not yet attended any of these tales, and is indeed what scarce any kind of evidence could make one suppose.—These communications are all made to the ignorant, the superstitious, and generally to the young; I never heard a man of learning, sense, or observation, that was favoured with any of them; a strong presumption against their credibility. I have been told, that the inhabitants of some parts of the Alps do also lay claim to a sort of second sight: and I believe the same superstition, or something like it, may be found in many other countries, where the face of nature, and the solitary life of the natives, tend to impress the imagination with melancholy. The Highlands of Scotland are a picturesque, but gloomy region. Long tracts of solitary mountains covered with heath and rocks, and often obscured by mist; narrow vallies, thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices that resound for ever with the fall of torrents; a soil so rugged, and a climate so dreary, as to admit neither the amusements of pasturage, nor the chearful toils of agriculture; the mournful dashing of waves along the friths and lakes that every where intersect this country; the portentous sounds, which every change of the wind, and every increase and diminution of the waters, is apt to raise in a region full of rocks and hollow cliffs and caverns; the grotesque and ghastly appearance of such a landscape, especially by the light of the moon;—objects like these diffuse an habitual gloom over the fancy, and give it that romantic cast, that disposes to invention, and that melancholy which inclines one to the fear of unseen things and unknown events. It is observable too, that the antient Scottish Highlanders had scarce any other way of supporting themselves, than by hunting, fishing, or war; professions, that are continually exposed to the most fatal accidents.—Thus, almost every circumstance in their lot tended to rouse and terrify the imagination. Accordingly, their poetry is uniformly mournful; their music melancholy and dreadful, and their superstitions are all of the gloomy kind. The fairies confined their gambols to the Lowlands; the mountains were haunted with giants, and angry ghosts, and funeral processions;

sions, and other prodigies of direful import. That a people, beset with such real and imaginary bugbears, should fancy themselves dreaming, even when awake, of corpses, and graves, and coffins, and other terrible things, seems natural enough; but that their visions ever tended to any real or useful discovery, I am much inclined to doubt. Not that I mean to deny the existence of ghosts, or to call in question the accounts of extraordinary revelations, granted to individuals, with which both history and tradition abound. But in all cases, where such accounts are entitled to credit, or supported by tolerable evidence, it will be found, that they referred to something which it concerned men to know; the overthrow of kingdoms, the death of great persons, the detection of atrocious crimes, or the preservation of important lives.

ORIENTAL POETRY.

I have never seen Mr Jones's imitations of the Asiatic poetry. From what you say of them, I am sure they will entertain me; though I am entirely of your opinion, that, if they had been translations, they would have been much more valuable, and the more literal the better. Such things deserve attention, not so much for the amusement they yield to the fancy, as for the knowledge they convey of the minds and manners of the people among whom they are produced. To those who have feelings, and are capable of observation, that poetical expression and description will be most agreeable, which corresponds most exactly to their own experience. I cannot sympathise with passions I never felt; and when objects are described in colours, shapes, and proportions, quite unlike to what I have been accustomed to, I suspect that the descriptions are not just, and that it is not *nature* that is presented to my view, but the dreams of a man who had never studied nature.

What is the reason, Madam, that the poetry, and indeed the whole phraseology, of the eastern nations (and I believe the same thing holds of all uncultivated nations) is so full of glaring images, exaggerated metaphors, and gigantic descriptions? Is it, because that, in those countries where art has made little progress, nature shoots forth into wilder magnificence, and every thing appears to be constructed on a larger scale? Is it, that the language, through defect of copiousness, is obliged to adopt metaphor and similitude, even for expressing the most obvious sentiments? Is it, that the ignorance and indolence of such people, unfriendly to liberty, disposes them to regard their governors as of supernatural dignity, and to decorate them with the most pompous and high-sounding titles, the frequent use of which comes at last to infect their whole conversation with bombast? Or is it, that the passions of those people are really stronger, and their climate more luxuriant? Perhaps all those causes may conspire in producing this effect. Certain it is, that Europe is much indebted, for her style and manner of composition, to her ancient authors, particularly to those of Greece, by whose example and authority that simple and natural diction was happily established, which all our best authors of succeeding times have been ambitious to imitate; but whence those ancient Greek authors derived it, whether from imitating other authors, still more ancient, or from the operation of physical causes, or from the nature of their language, particularly its unrivalled copiousness and flexibility; or from some unaccountable and peculiar delicacy in their taste; or from the force of their genius, that, conscious of its own vigour, despised all adventitious support, and all foreign orna-

ornament—it is not perhaps easy to determine.

Solitude.

In my younger days, I was much attached to solitude, and could have envied even the "shepherd of the "Hebride isles, placed far amid the "melancholy main." I wrote Odes to Retirement; and wished to be conducted to its deepest groves, remote from every rude sound, and from every vagrant foot. In a word, I thought the most profound solitude the best. But I have now changed my mind. Those solemn and incessant energies of imagination, which naturally take place in such a state, are fatal to the health and spirits, and tend to make us more and more unfit for the business of life: the soul, deprived of those ventilations of passion, which arise from social intercourse, is reduced to a state of stagnation, and, if she is not of a very pure consistence indeed, will be apt to breed within herself many "monstrous, and many prodigious things," of which she will find it no easy matter to rid herself, even when she has become sensible of their noxious nature.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Sunday, 15th August. we propoposed (Dr and Mrs Beattie) to have gone yesterday to Arno's Grove, but Sir Joshua insisted on it, that we should stay till to-morrow, and partake of a haunch of venison with him to-day, at his house on Richmond Hill. Accordingly, at eleven, Mrs Beattie, Miss Reynolds, Mr Baretti, and Mr Palmer, set out in Sir Joshua's coach for Richmond. At twelve, he and I went in a post-chaise, and by the way paid a visit to the Bishop of Chester, who was very earnest for us to fix a day for dining with him: but I could not fix one just now, on account of the present state of my affairs. After dining at Richmond, we all returned to town about eight o'clock. This day I had a great deal of conversation with Sir Joshua Reynolds on critical and philosophical subjects. I find him to be a man, not only of excellent taste in painting and poetry, but of an enlarged understanding, and truly philosophical mind. His notions of painting are not at all the same with those that are entertained by the generality of painters and critics. Artificial and contrasted attitudes, and groupes, he makes no account of; it is the truth and simplicity of nature, which he is ambitious to imitate; and these, it must be allowed, he possesses the art of blending with the most exquisite grace, the most animated expression. He speaks with contempt of those, who suppose grace to consist in erect posture, turned-out toes, or the frippery of modern dress. Indeed, whatever account we make of the colouring of this great artist, (which some people object to) it is impossible to deny him the praise of being the greatest "designer" of this, or perhaps of any age. In his pictures there is a grace, a variety, an expression, a simplicity, which I have never seen in the works of any other painter. His portraits are distinguished from all others, by this, that they exhibit an exact imitation, not only of the features, but also of the character of the person represented.—His picture of Garrick, between tragedy and comedy, he tells me, he finished in a week."

Lord Lyttelton.

Mrs Montagu is greatly afflicted at the death of our great and good friend, Lord Lyttleton. This event was unexpected; it is little better than a fortnight, since I received a very kind letter from him. The loss to his friends, and to society, is unspeakable, and irreparable: to himself his death is infinite gain; for whether

whether we consider what he felt here, or what he hoped for hereafter, we must admit, that no man ever had more reason to wish for a dismission from the evils of this transitory life. His Lordship died, as he lived, a most illustrious example of every Christian virtue. His last breath was spent in comforting and instructing his friends. "Be good and virtuous," said he, to Lord Valencia *, "for know that to this you must come." The devout and chearful resignation, that occupied his mind during his illness, did not forsake him in the moment of dissolution, but fixed a smile on his lifeless countenance. I sincerely sympathise with your Lordship on the loss of this excellent man. Since I came last to town, I have had the honour and happiness to pass many an hour in his company, and to converse with him on all subjects: and I hope I shall be the better, while I live, for what I have seen, and what I have heard, of Lord Lyttelton."

JOHNSON'S JOURNEY.

I have just finished a hasty perusal of Dr Johnson's journey. It contains many things worthy of the author, and is, on the whole, very entertaining. His account of "the Isles" is, I dare say, very just: I never was there, and therefore can say nothing of them, from my own knowledge. His accounts of *some* facts, relating to other parts of Scotland, are not unexceptionable. Either he must have been misinformed, or he must have misunderstood his informer, in regard to several of his remarks on the improvement of the country. I am surprised at one of his mistakes, which leads him once or twice into perplexity, and false conjecture:—he seems not to have known, that, in the common language of Scotland, *Irish* and *Earse* are both used to denote the speech of the Scotch Highlanders; and are as much synonimous (at least in many parts of the kingdom,) as *Scotch* and *Scottish*. *Irish* is generally thought the genteeler appellation, and *Earse* the vulgar and colloquial. His remarks on the *trees* of Scotland must greatly surprise a native. In some of our provinces, trees cannot be reared by any method of cultivation we have yet discovered; in some, where trees flourish extremely well, they are not *much* cultivated, because they are not necessary: but in others, we have store of wood, and forests of great extent, and of great antiquity. I am sorry to see in Johnson some asperities, that seem to be the effect of national prejudice. If he thinks himself thoroughly acquainted with the character of the Scots as a nation, he is greatly mistaken. The Scots have virtues, and the Scots have faults, of which he seems to have had no particular information. I am one of those who wish to see the English spirit and English manners prevail over the whole island: for I think the English have a generosity and openness of nature, which many of us want, But we are not all, without exception, a nation of cheats and liars, as Johnson seems willing to believe, and to represent us. Of the better sort of our people, the character is just the reverse. I admire Johnson's genius; I esteem him for his virtues; I shall ever cherish a grateful remembrance of the civilities I have received from him: I have often, in this country, exerted myself in defence both of his character and writings: but there are in this book several things which I cannot defend. His unbelief, in regard to Ossian, I am not surprised at; but I wonder greatly at his credulity in regard to the second sight. I cannot imagine, on what grounds he could say, that, in the universities of Scotland every master of arts may be

* His son in law.

be a doctor when he pleases. I never heard of such a thing, and I have been connected with our universities, ever since I was a boy. Our method of giving doctor's degrees I do not approve of; but we proceed on a principle quite different from what Dr Johnson mentions.

SCOTS AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

I must confess, I am strongly prepossessed in favour of that mode of education that takes place in the English Universities. I am well aware, at the same time, that in those seminaries there are, to some young men, many more temptations to idleness and dissipation, than in our colleges in Scotland; but there are also, if I mistake not, better opportunities of study to a studious young man, and the advantages of a more respectable and more polite society, to such as are discreet and sober. The most valuable parts of human literature, I mean the Greek and Latin classics, are not so completely taught in Scotland as in England; and I fear it is no advantage, I have sometimes known it a misfortune, to those young men of distinction that come to study with us, that they find too easy, and too favourable an admittance to balls, assemblies, and other diversions of a like kind, where the fashion not only permits, but requires, that a particular attention be paid to the younger part of the female world. A youth of fortune, with the English language, and English address, soon becomes an object of consideration to a raw girl; and equally so, perhaps, though not altogether on the same account, to her parents. Our long vacations too, in the colleges in Scotland, though a convenience to the native student, (who commonly spends those intervals at home with his parents) are often dangerous to the students from England; who being then set free from the restraints of academical discipline, and at a distance from their parents or guardians, are too apt to forget, that it was for the purpose of study, not of amusement, they were sent into this country.

All, or most of these inconveniencies, may be avoided at an English university, provided a youth have a discreet tutor, and be himself of a sober and studious disposition. There, classical erudition receives all the attentions and honours it can claim; and there the French philosophy, of course, is seldom held in very high estimation: there, at present, a regard to religion is fashionable; there, the recluseness of a college-life, the wholesome severities of academical discipline, the authority of the university, and several other circumstances I could mention, prove very powerful restraints to such of the youth as have any sense of true honour, or any regard to their real interest.

We, in Scotland, boast of our professors, that they give regular lectures in all the sciences, which the students are obliged to attend; a part of literary œconomy which is but little attended to in the universities of England. But I will venture to affirm, from experience, that if a professor does no more than deliver a set of lectures, his young audience will be little the wiser for having attended him. The most profitable part of my time is that which I employ in examinations, or in Socratical dialogue with my pupils, or in commenting upon ancient authors, all which may be done by a tutor in a private apartment, as well as by a professor in a public school. Lectures indeed I do, and must give; in order to add solemnity to the truths I would inculcate: and partly too, in compliance with the fashion, and for the sake of my own character; (for this, though not the most difficult part of our business, is that which

which shows the speaker to most advantage) but I have aways found the other methods, particularly the Socratic form of dialogue, much more effectual in fixingthe attention, and improving the faculties of the student.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Recollections of Paris in the years 1802-3-4 and 5. By John Pinkerton, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co. London 1806.

IN the human mind there seems to be an irresistible propensity for every man to tell his travels; and from the days of Sir John Mandeville to those of Mr John Pinkerton inclusive, hardly a mortal is to be found who has crossed the channel, but seems to have been impatient to communicate, on his return, the strange things he has seen,—To tell of

——"Moving accidents by flood and field;
"The Anthropophagi, and of men
"Which each other eat."

Our countryman, Mr Pinkerton, it must be acknowledged, seems to have run no risks of this sort. He appears to have eaten of every thing at Paris, but men, although he assures us that both men and women are eaten there; and to have been in much greater danger from Paris capons and French wines, than from bayonets and grape shot. Not that he run no hazard on such "*solemn*" occasions, for we mean not to undervalue his social spirit; and "*plus occidit gula quam gladius*" is an ancient observation, though a *modern* French logician of the St Cloud school might perhaps be inclined to dispute the axiom.

Mr Pinkerton's "Recollections of Paris" consist of no less than about a thousand pages, forming, what is stiled by the trade, two handsome octavo volumes. He appears to have arrived in the French capital in 1802, and to have left it in 1805.—During three or four years residence from home, it would be difficult almost for any man not to have observed *something*, tho' we must confess that Mr Pinkerton's memory, whatever he himself may think of it, has not been so tenacious on this occasion as we could have wished; and we regret that it should have enabled him to recollect so little of what his readers would have been most desirous to have known.

He complains, (vol. 1. p. 74.) that the Apollo Belvidere is only visible in front. This is a singular remark from one who had been so long in Paris, and who must have visited the gallery of the Louvre a hundred times. If Mr Pinkerton had been permitted to step over the little semicircular rail which partly incloses that divine statue, he would have found, that in the lower part of the back there was inserted a bar of iron, which is fixed to a large stone behind. The statue is collossal, being just seven foot high, and if Mr Pinkerton had been a little better skilled, either in statuary or in anatomy, he would have known, that nothing but a *living* creature with muscular strength could possibly stand upon its legs in the attitude of the Apollo, whose left arm is advanced supporting part of his robe, and who is stepping forward, after his arrow.

He says, (p. 76.) "that the ladies "of Paris found that the face of the "Venus of Medici was void of ex-"pression by those who admire the "shade of *changing* passions and the "*play* of feature which captivate a "lover of sensibility." But is it possible that any thing of this sort could be expected in a *block of marble?* The *actor* can vary the expressions of his countenance from the beginning of the scene to the end. But the *painter*, or *statuary*, can only

only seize *one* transient passion, and upon which he must for ever rest.

Mr Pinkerton has been so obliging as to hint occasionally at politics, and which, indeed, on such a subject as Parisian Recollections, was not easily avoided. He facetiously tells us, (p. 451.) "that it may be "a *fair* question, Whether the "conscience of a King, or his "want of conscience, do most "harm to his people!" From several internal marks, it would appear that Mr Pinkerton has it in contemplation to revisit the French capital at some more convenient season. And with this view, he seems, upon every occasion, to have expressed himself with the utmost caution and reserve of the present ruling powers there. In the merry remark just now quoted, no allusion is made to the conscience, or want of conscience, in an upstart, or an *Emperor*, or any enquiry instituted by a *fair* question on the quantum of harm that the alternative might produce to *his* people. This was highly commendable. Like Butler's hero, perhaps Mr Pinkerton

"Thought it no mean part of civil
"State prudence to cajole the devil;
"And not to handle him too rough
"When he's got you in his cloven hoof."

From politics, Mr Pinkerton proceeds to the law; and after some compliments not worth quoting, to the French jurisprudence, he informs us (p. 471.) "Nor is a poor man (in "that country) sentenced to long "imprisonment, *because he gets drunk "and curses the magistrate*, a cruelty "worthy of little minds, which are "afraid of little things." This allusion to a late trial in England is obvious. But what is singular, in the very same page, Mr Pinkerton says, "I knew a lady (in Paris) who "was *imprisoned because her name re-"sembled that of an Italian Countess;* "nor did she procure *any indemnifi-"cation!*" He does not tell us for how many months or years this lady's imprisonment lasted. He mentions it dryly as a common occurrence at Paris. But if any thing of this sort had happened in Britain, either to a lady or a gentleman, it is *probable* that they would receive *some little indemnification*, and that the incarcerator, (Mr Pinkerton slides over his name,) would also *hear of it*.

From the law Mr Pinkerton steps over to religion. He says, (p. 503.) "That the transition (of the Ex-"change of Paris) from a church to "a theatre, are truly *emblematical* of "French commerce, which begins "with *idle declamation*, and ends "in *jest*." We forbear making any commentary on this indecent passage in the writings of a Scotsman.

He says, (p. 14.) speaking of St Cloud, "At present, ambition here "disposes of the destinies of Europe; "yet the loves and pleasures are not "unknown, for Mademoiselle George "solaces the toils of war." This is the first time we ever heard it surmised that Bonaparte had the smallest inclination to the sex; and we could have wished to have known upon what grounds Mr Pinkerton has mentioned this fact.

Speaking of the *hymn of the Marsellois*, Mr Pinkerton says (vol. 2. p. 78.) "Like Dryden's Ode, it was "said to be written in one night."—Who it was that said to Mr Pinkerton, that Dryden's Ode was written in one night, he has not informed us. But Doctor Johnson, in his life of Dryden, has told us on the authority of Doctor Birch, that this wonderful ode was written in a *fort*-night. *Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Vol. 1. p. 300.* If it would be hard to condemn a man for a word, it would be still more severe to punish him for *half* a word. Yet this is the "head "and front" of Mr Pinkerton's "offending here."

After

After talking with great pomp of the National Library, and the prodigious collections of all the objects of natural history to be met with at Paris and Versailles, and which is very just, Mr Pinkerton sinks down with assuring his readers, (vol. 2. p. 263.) that there is an interesting series (of fossils) "in the cabinet of an "excellent friend of his in Fife-"shire!"

Having favoured us with many excellent observations and sly hints, on politics, law, and religion, Mr Pinkerton bestows some strictures on the Parisian notions on the subject of medicine. He assures us, that there are in that most enlightened capital, still superstitious practices. "A carpenter, in a paralytic com-"plaint, was regularly attended by "the public executioner, who pre-"tended to cure him by the use of "human fat, of which he was the sole "vender and administrator. As I "employed the carpenter, the fact "may be regarded as certain, how-"ever singular it may appear in the "nineteenth century." (Vol. 1. p. 297.) As Frenchmen, at least when *alive*, are commonly not very fat, this information may be a seasonable hint to any of our plump *British*, male or female, who may be disposed to view the curiosities of this renowned metropolis. For they may be assured, that as they pass along in their *fiacres* or *cabriolets*, the mouths of all the paralytic in Paris, to say nothing of that of the public executioner, on the score of his *patients*, will be watering at the sight of them.

"The *corbillard*, or Parisian hearse, "is remarkably simple. The coffin "is only covered with a cloth expo-"sed to the weather. The London "hearse is more *compact*, but the "Edinburgh, of all others, the most "*elegant*." (Vol. 2. p. 178.)

This last piece of information was most acceptable to our national partiality. But besides this remarkable *simplicity* of the Parisian hearse, Mr Pinkerton has here omitted a little circumstance. For we have seen funerals pass along the streets of Paris, and much about the time too when Mr Pinkerton was there, when the simplicity was so remarkable, and indeed so refined, that there was *no coffin at all*; and where the body was merely covered with a cloth under the bare polls of the *corbillard*, drawn by one horse, and followed by one man, in a dark-coloured coat, with a silver medal at the button hole on his breast. Wood is much too expensive in Paris, to afford to every-one the luxury of a coffin.—Nor is too much time lost by that lively 'laughing' people, between death and burial. If a person dies in Paris to-day, he is buried to-morrow at noon. To this rapidity, a witty allusion is made by *Moliere's Blunderer, Act* 2. *Scene* 3. Whether in a hearse, *compactness* is to be preferred to *elegance*, or *vice versa*, we for our parts do not wish to have an opportunity of ascertaining, for a long while.

In describing the magnificent stables at Chantilly, Mr Pinkerton has made no mention of a circumstance which we confess struck us very much, —That over every stall the Prince of Condé had had the figure of a deer, or boar, or some beast of the chace, in stone or wood, as large as the life, and in a running attitude, as coming towards the spectator. All these yet remain, but each has its head cut off just below the ears, in remembrance, as if *that* were necessary, of the fate of the unhappy family. Neither has Mr *P.* taken any notice of the column on a height in the centre of the village, the first monument, if we recollect well, in commemoration of the Revolution, on the road southwards from Calais.

The hospital of the Salpetriere, Mr

Mr Pinkerton says, contains about 4,800 old women, and about 140 insane persons of that sex. "Among "the latter are some Abbesses and "Nuns, and a poor girl about "twelve years of age, the daughter "of a rich financier, a completely "spoiled child, who lost her little "senses when deprived of her pomp "and attendants" (Vol. 2. p. 373.)

It must be in Mr Pinkerton's '*recollections*' surely, that the revolution was in 1789, that *since* the revolution there has been *no* financiers rich or poor. Of course in 1802-3, the period at which Mr Pinkerton visited the Salpetriere, and when he *saw* this 'poor girl about twelve years of 'age,' a period of only from thirteen to sixteen years had elapsed. This poor girl then, if born in 1789, the year of the revolution, must in 1802 have been just thirteen years old.—Yet it is a little difficult to conceive, that when she was a week, or a month, or a year old, she had lost her senses when *deprived of her pomp and attendants*. If she was twelve years old *at* the revolution, she must have been twenty-five or twenty-eight years old, when Mr Pinkerton saw her. But the whole passage seems to have been calculated for something like stage effect; and Mr Pinkerton might have *recollected* a stricture he bestows somewhere in this book, on a Parisian lady, who having got into some *embarras* of this sort, recovered herself at once by saying gracefully, that '*she had only* 'mistaken her imagination for her me-'mory.'

A long, and to say the truth, a very dull account is given of the papal procession, and some heavy jokes about "the pope and his mule," played off, as is said, by the inhabitants of the "*laughing* city of Paris." (Vol. 2. p. 121.) Mr Pinkerton must, in the course of his peregrinations, have had the good luck to get into merrier companies at Paris than fell to the lot of less fortunate travellers. In a city, where there is in general no trade, and neither money, nor commerce, nor confidence, nor security; where all are harassed by the police, and squeezed, trodden down, and oppressed under a military despotism, where every thing venerable and sacred has been plundered and destroyed, and where the streets, abounding in ruins, and choaked with mire, almost yet smell of human blood, there cannot, one should think, be any great overflow of mirth or even *fun*; at least we saw none. If any body is heard to laugh in the streets, if you turn round you will find it is an *Englishman*. At nightfall most of the shops are shut. Bonaparte's patroles, horse and foot, for ever in the streets day and night, and seldom an evening passes without a voluntary exit in the Seine.

A very meagre and most unsatisfactory account is given of the Pantheon, the Palais du Tribunat, and of the hospital of Invalids. We could have hardly thought it possible for any man who had seen this last-mentioned edifice, to have taken no notice of the painting near the upper end of the temple of Mars, on the left, opposite the monument of Turenne.

Mr Pinkerton does not seem to have visited the vault of the Pantheon, for, if we recollect well, he says nothing of the brass chests there, which contain the bodies of Voltaire, Rousseau, General Dampierre, and the famous revolutionary hero Citizen Le Pelletier, whose name is now at the head of one of the '*arrondissements*,' or at least sections of the city, and printed on the corners of the streets.

Speaking of the statues in the gardens of the Tuileries (Vol. 2. p. 261.) he says, justly, "that they "form a pleasing decoration in this "celebrated garden, and suggest ne-"ver-failing sources of amusement."

He

He adds, "that, were they in the "park of St James's, not a night "would pass without some shocking "mutilation, from which the sta "tues in Westminster Abbey, a "church, and the sacred sanctuary "of the dead, cannot escape. How "comes it," he asks, "that this chil- "dish malignity is totally unknown "in France?" He forgets that he himself had formerly mentioned a *little* circumstance which may perhaps account for the superior politesse of the French in this respect. It is, "that a law of the convention has "declared ten years imprisonment in "chains (the law says irons) to be "*the punishment of those who shall in-* "*jure any monument of the arts.*" Vol. 1 p. 205. Perhaps if half a score English gentlemen were confined only for ten years in irons in Newgate, for their "childish maligaity in Westminster Abbey," it might have a good effect. And surely such a law would be sufficiently popular. Why do not ministers introduce it? As to the sacred sanctuaries of the dead not having escaped the malignity of an English rabble, and that this "is totally unknown in France," has Mr Pinkerton forgotten the *exhumations* at St Denis in 1793, or the savage fury and desolation which took place all over France, so pathetically stated by *Lenoir Fondateur du Musée.*

Of the "National Monuments," Mr Pinkerton's account is intolerably scanty, and even extremely incorrect: he says, (Vol. 1. p. 204.) "In "the sixteenth century, the monu- "ment of Philip de Comines the "historian is curious, *and ought to* "*be engraved.*" If Mr Pinkerton had looked into the "*Musée des Monu-* "*mens Francois par Alexandre Le-* "*noir,*" published at Paris in 1801, the year before Mr Pinkerton went there, he would have found, in vol. 2. p. 136. of that beautiful and interesting work, a most elegant engraving of this very monument, with the following description, or rather reference, of which Mr Pinkerton seems to have known nothing.

"No. 95.

"Des Grands Augustins.

"Monument erigé a Phillippe de Comines, historien celebre, mort en 1509. Il avoit pris pour devise, "*Qui non laborat non manducet.* On "voit sa statue et celle d'Helene de "Chambes, sa femme, executées en "pierre deliais, enfermées a mi- "corps dans un cenotaphe de meme "nature. Ce cenotaphe est posé "sur un grand bas-relief en marbre "blanc, representant Saint George "combattant un monstre; la corni- "che et les pilastres arabesques qui "accompagnent ce morceau precieux, "sont de plus grande beauté pour la "delicatesse du travail. Il etait *au* "*chateau de Gaillon*, et a eté executé "par Paul Ponce, qui l'avoit fait "pour Georges d'Amboise, ministre "de Louis 12."

Scattered through the two volumes of these "Recollections," there are a variety of disjointed oracular sentences, under the heads "Fragments," and "Small Talk;" many of which Mr Pinkerton has borrowed, without any sort of acknowledgement. It would be tiresome, after the account we have given, to point out all these; we shall conclude with taking notice of one, where something *original* appears to have been intended by Mr Pinkerton. "Nature pays little honour to human "reason, for she has not even trusted "to it the care of our own bodies. "The sustenance of the individual "and continuation of the species, "are not committed to our reason." Vol. 2 p. 375. Now, the original of this dictum, to which Mr Pinkerton has forgotten to refer, whatever may be its value, is to be found in the works of the Dean of St Patrick's. "Although reason (says "Doctor Swift) were intended by "pro-

" providence to govern our passions,
" yet, it seems that in two points of
" the greatest moment to the being
" and continuance of the world, God
" hath intended our passions to pre-
" vail over reason. The first is the pro-
" pagation of our species, since no
" wise man ever married from the
" dictates of reason. The other is
" the love of life, which, from the
" dictates of reason, every man would
" despise and wish it at an end, or
" that it never had a beginning."
Swift Vol. XI. p. 265. Edinburgh edition, 1778.

Mr Pinkerton has taken no notice of the inscription in golden letters on a black marble upon the bridge Notre Dame, although written by Santeuil, and expressed with much elegance. As many of our readers may not have met with it, we take this opportunity of presenting them with a copy:

" Sequana cum primum Reginæ allabitur urbi,
" Tardat præcipites ambitiosus aquas.
" Captus amore loci, cursnm obliviscitur anceps,
" Quo flurat, et dulces nectit in urbe moras.
" Hinc varios implens fluctu subeunte canales,
" Fons fieri gaudet qui modo flumen erat.
" Anno 1676."

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that there is but little amusement, and hardly any instruction to be reaped by a perusal of the " Recol-
" lections of Paris."

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

BALLADS, and other Lyrical pieces. By Walter Scott, Esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition MSS. and scarce editions, with translations of similar pieces, from the ancient Danish language, and a few originals, by the Editor, R. Jamieson, A.M. and F.A.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Evidences of the Christian Religion, with additional Discourses. Collected from the writings of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, 8vo.

Theological Lectures, by Joseph Robertson, D. D. 8vo.

The Leading Features of the Gospel delineated, by the Rev. N. Sloan, Minister of Dornok, Dumfries-shire, 8vo. 7. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

DR EDMONSON of Edinburgh has nearly ready for publication a treatise on the varieties, consequences, and treatment of Ophthalmia, with a preliminary inquiry into its contagious nature.

Mr Brewster, who has been so successful in editing Ferguson's Lectures, has now in the press a new edition of that writer's Treatise on Astronomy.

De Fouquier has translated into French Dr John Brown's Elements of Medicine from the Original Latin, with those additions which the author made in his English edition.

The Earl of Buchan is collecting all the MSS. and drawings of the late Mr Barry, with a view to publish them for the benefit of some indigent relations of that celebrated artist.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE Journal of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels is now giving to the public, Translations of Durand's Voyage to Senegal, and of Depons' recent and highly curious Travels in the Carracas. The next ensuing volume will contain Sarykschew's Voyage in the Northern Ocean, translated from the Russian, an unpublished Voyage to China, and new Travels in the Crimea.

The following account of the number of copies said to be regularly sold of the prin-

principal London Magazines and Reviews, has lately appeared in several respectable journals and newspapers.

	Copies.
The Monthly Magazine . . .	5000
Monthly Review	4250
Gentleman's Magazine . .	3500
European Magazine . . .	3500
Ladies' Magazine . . .	3000
Medical and Physical Journal	2250
British Critic	2000
Universal Magazine . . .	2000
Journal of new Voyages and Travels	1500
Philosophical Magazine .	1250
Anti-Jacobin Review . .	1250
Critical Review	1250
Monthly Mirror	1000
Nicholson's Journal . . .	1000

How striking is the contrast of the sale of similar publications in France, of the most popular of which not more than 500 copies are regularly circulated! The periodical press of Germany is in a better condition, 4000 copies being sold of the Jena Literary Gazette, and nearly as many of some other literary and scientific Journals.

Mr Rogers, author of the Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished an epic poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism.

Mr Jones, the translator and publisher of Froissart, is engaged in a new version of Joinville.

Dr Toulmin, editor of the last edition of the History of the Puritans, and author of several original Theological works, is printing at Birmingham the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, with Sketches of the Lives of Ministers and others contemporary with him.

In the course of the next year a great alteration in the established worship is expected to take place in the Danish dominions. The present liturgy, which was framed under Christian V. and published so long since as 1685, has long been felt to be little adapted to the liberal and enlightened principles of the nineteenth century. With a view to bring about a suitable reformation in this branch, the Right Rev. P. O. Boisen, Bishop of Loland and Falster, has composed a plan of Improvement in Public Worship, which in the latter end of last year he submitted in manuscript to the consideration of Government, desiring, however, that before any resolution should be taken upon it, it might be printed, and intelligent divines called upon to give their opinions with respect to it. This has accordingly been done, and the Bishop of Zealand, Professor Munter of the University of Copenhagen, and Mr Laffen of the Royal Chancery, have been appointed Commissioners for examining and digesting the whole, the results of whose discussions are ordered to be laid before the King, before the end of December in the present year.

A Danish Dictionary, on a plan similar to that of the *Dictionaire de l' Academie Francoise*, which is intended to fix the orthography and form the standard of the language, has for some time been in hand, and is already in some degree of forwardness. It is undertaken at the expence, and conducted under the direction, of the Royal Danish Society of the Sciences, and the most distinguished literati of the country are engaged in the execution of it, having divided among them the different letters of the alphabet.

The tobacco-plantations at Fredericia in Jutland are now in a very flourishing state. The last year 83,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities, were produced by fifty-six planters.

The literary productions of Holland during the year 1805, inclusive of translations, were very numerous. Theology is the department of science which has furnished the greatest quantity of original works, the number amounting to 130, besides the Journals which treat chiefly of theological subjects. A weekly paper, which contains nothing but dissertations on the Bible, and is supported by many contributors and subscribers. Medicine, physics, and natural history, likewise continue to be cultivated with considerable zeal in that country, where they have already given celebrity to the names of so many eminent scholars. In 1805, 114 works were published on various parts of these sciences. Of the journals peculiarly devoted to the sciences, the *Geneeskundig Magazin*, (Magazine of the Healing Art), and the Memoirs of the Society of Harlem, are the most esteemed. The number of new pieces which were brought out on the Dutch stage is 58, tragedies as well as comedies, of which, however, only six were originals. Holland can boast of several academies and literary societies, more or less celebra-

ted

ted, which are always ready to reward the talents of poets and orators. That which is known by the name of *Felix Meritis* has lately elected Mr Geysbeck, author of a translation of M. Esmenard's Poem on Navigation, one of its members. Another poet, M. Kinker, has sung the charms of M. Ziezenis and Kantian philophy! There likewise appeared in the course of that year seven or eight original Dutch novels, and some accounts of travels, among which M. VANDER WILLENGEN's, in France, are favourably spoken of. That a taste for literature is generally diffused throughout Holland, appears likewise from the speculation of a company of merchants at Amsterdam, who have there established an office for the arts and belles lettres. They do not confine their views to the productions of their country, their aim being to form a point of union for Dutch and foreign literature. They have already completed a considerable collection of the best Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian works. In the city of Amsterdam a society of German Jews have acted comic operas with considerable success for more than twenty years. Only one piece, however, is mentioned as having been written expressly for this society: it is intitled Mardocheus, or the Jews saved. The music however is not original, being borrowed from several known operas.

The Imperial printing establishment at Paris affords constant employment to 400 workmen, besides, a number of women, who fold and stitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

A splendid edition of the Poems of Petrarch has been published at Pisa, in two volumes folio, under the superintendance of a literary society. It is adorned with a portrait of Petrarch, engraved by Morghen.

Demeter Alexandrides, M. D. of Tyrnawa, in Thessaly, has translated Goldsmith's History of Greece into modern Greek. The first volume, accompanied with a map of ancient Greece, has already been published.

Two Greeks, the brothers Zozima, are applying part of their fortune towards a new edition of all the ancient Greek Classics from Homer down to the time of the Ptolemies, under the superintendance of their countryman Coray. This collection, which is to be printed by Didot, is intended for such of their countrymen as wish to learn the ancient language of their forefathers. It will be delivered gratis in Greece to diligent scholars and active teachers; and a considerable discount will be allowed to such wealthy patrons of learning as buy copies for the purpose of presenting them to poor students.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Macintosh is President, will shortly publish a volume of Transactions. The public library of Bombay has been transferred to the Society; and they are about to form a collection of specimens of the natural history and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal, has opened new sources of information on all Oriental subjects. There are in that College, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men from different parts of India, Persia, and Arabia.

Under the auspices of the Marquis of Wellesley, a version of the Holy Scriptures was promised, not in one language alone, but in seven of the Oriental tongues,—in the Hindoostanee, Persian, Chinese, Malay, Orissa, Mahratta, and Bengalee.

Poetry.

VERSES

On the Death of ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,

By Dr Robert Couper.

(Continued from p. 616,)

THE hour of peace sat cheery on thy eye;
War met thy sword half-girded on thy thigh;
Thy country wrong'd, no danger couldst thou see;
Thy country right, its love was all to thee.
Bane of my people's tow'ring strength and fame,
Foul lust of pow'r and wealth, ne'er knew thy name.

No

No factious dream annoy'd the common-weal,
When Britain's fate hung on thy lifted steel;
And when wild councils steer'd her palsie'd way,
No party warp'd thy saving arm astray.
Thy private hour, nor man, nor worlds controul,
And warm devotion chasten'd all thy soul;
If aught that's frail dimm'd thy illustrious day,
It mark'd thee human, and still pass'd away.

O would my people live and fight like thee,
Who'd fraud and rapine in their councils see!
Who'd see pow'r wielded with polluted hands!
Pride owe its state to wealth foul pow'r commands!
Wealth squeez'd from the wet brow, the snowy beard,
Fromgroans and sighsO! are ye never heard,
Something I deem is slack'ning ancient ties—
O Asia, wilt thou o'er my islands rise!
Pours luxury dangers from the torrid zone,
And lours corruption round a British throne!
Ah! rather, Britain, poor be thou again;
Thy pois'ning convoys shrowded in the main!
Convoys which gild the statesman's wasteful day,
And which foul loans and contracts must repay.
These seas were thine ere Raleigh stretch'd his sail,
Or India mock'd thee with its spicy gale.
O be your pride within your million'd shore;
And yours the plough; ye'll bless your millions more.
O mighty Chief! were all like thee, what sword
Would bared be against thy British lord!
Within thy cliffs would laws and rights entwine,
With honour dearer than the minted mine;
And, wet with thine, and Britain's bravest blood,
Who'd dare to wrest the trident of the flood!
Then peace might reign round your uncastl'd shores,
And Britain's song be heard where ocean roars,
Though Hell's black councils, and destructive pow'r,
Europe's old Empires and their names devour;
Tho' Thebes threw wide her hundred gates again,
Her Nile join Ganges to the western main;
Tadmor anew her beauteous columns rear,
And pour spiced Asia over Europe's bier;
And lost Byzantium, flaming to the skies,
Light Athens lamp and bid her fortunes rise.

O could I pierce, prophetic, future days,
And see the æra my fond heart displays,
When honest worth may bear uneavy'd sway,
And, great, the man shall cheerily obey,
The coffer open'd by its owner's hand,
And not a tear hang chilling o'er the land.
Then, mighty father of their shielding sea,
Dearer and dearer will their Nelson be.
He taught them how the age of peace is sought;
He taught them dearly: where their battles fought.
Secure they'll court the shade, secure the sun,
Beneath the battles his proud ensign won.
The lisping child will bless and bless his name;
To all the winds the bards will give his fame.
In peace's bosom, or the storm of war,
His form august will guide the jovial tar;
He'll see him o'er the bowl, or in the blast,
Or hear him cheery from the rocky mast;
The daring spirit ever in his eye,
Will tell him how to live, and how to die.
Fair of my Isles: ye too your charms will bring,
The laurel'd honours of eternal spring;
And ye their sons in latest ages tell,
He rose in glory, and in glory fell.

HEALTH TO LORD MELVILLE;

(None of our readers are probably ignorant of the occassion on which these verses were sung, or of the author by whom they are written. They are inserted here at the request of several respectable subscribers.)

Were they not forced with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them backwards home.
SHAKESPEARE.

AIR—*Carrickfergus.*

SINCE here we are set in array round the table,
Five hundred good fellows well met in a hall;
Come listen brave boys, and I'll sing as I'm able,
How Innocence triumph'd, and Pride got a fall.

But

But push round the Claret;
Come, stewards, don't spare it,
With rapture you'll drink to the toasts that I give;
Here, boys,
Off with it merrily,
MELVILLE for ever, and long may he live.

What were the Whigs doing, when boldly pursuing;
PITT banished Rebellion, gave Treason a string?
Why, they swore on their honour for ARTHUR O'CONNOR,
And fought hard for DESPARD, against country and King.
Well then we knew, boys,
PITT and MELVILLE were true boys,
And the tempest was raised by the friends of reform.
Ah, woe!
Weep for his memory,
Low lies the Pilot that weather'd the storm.

And pray don't you mind when the Blues first were raising,
And we scarcely could think the house safe o'er our head,
When villains and coxcombs, French politics praising,
Drove peace from our tables, and sleep from our bed;
Our hearts they grew bolder,
When, musket on shoulder,
Stepp'd forth our old Statesman example to give,
Come, boys, never fear,
Drink the Blue Grenadier,
Here's to old Harry, and long may he live.

They would turn us adrift; though rely, Sir, upon it,
Our own faithful chronicles warrant us that,
The free mountaineer, and his bonny blue bonnet,
Have oft gone as far as the regular's hat.
We laugh at their taunting,
For all we are wanting,
Is license our life for our country to give.
Off with it merrily;
Horse, foot, and artillery,---
Each Loyal Volunteer, long may he live.

'Tis not us alone, boys,—the Army and Navy,
Have each got a slap 'mid their politic pranks;
CORNWALLIS cashier'd, that watch'd winters to save ye,
And the Cape call'd a bauble, unworthy of thanks.
But vain is their taunt,
No Soldier shall want,
The thanks that his Country to valour can give;
Come, boys,
Drink it off merrily,---
SIR DAVID and POPHAM, and long may they live.

And then our revenue, Lord knows how they view'd it!
While each petty Statesman talk'd lofty and big;
But the Beer-tax was weak, as if W—— had brew'd it,
And the Pig-iron duty a shame to a pig:
In vain is their vaunting,
Too surely there's wanting,
What judgment, experience, and steadiness give;
Come, boys,
Drink about merrily,---
Health to sage MELVILLE, and long may he live.

Our King too,—our Princess,...I dare not say, more, Sir,...
May Providence watch them with mercy and might;
While there's one Scottish hand that can wag a claymore, Sir,
They shall ne'er want a friend to stand up for their right.
Be damn'd he that dare not,
For my part, I'll spare not,
To beauty afflicted, a tribute to give;
Fill it up steadily,
Drink it off readily,...
Here's to the Princess, and long may she live,

And since we must not set Auld Reekie in glory,
And make her brown visage as light as her heart;
Till each man illumine his own upper story
Nor law-book, nor lawyer, shall force us to part;
In G——LLE, and SP——R,
And some few good men, Sir,
High talents we honour, slight difference forgive;
But the Brewer we'll hoax,
Tallyho to the Fox,
And drink MELVILLE for ever as long as we live.

Αγγελος ορνις.

DIC mihi, die Cytherea precor, miserere precantis,
Qua possim allequio virginis arte frui.
Si neque fas herba molli ridere puella
Si fas colloquio nec propiore frui,
Aera per vacuum mittatur epistola nymphæ
Aura patet, blandam mittere detur avem.
I, liquidas secura ferens mandata per auras,
I, levis O fugias blanda Columba, precor.
Dum vacuum extentis circumspicis æthera pennis
Expediet facilem Cypria Divi fugam

Te

Te neque vis Boreæ, nec terreat auster euntem
Quicquid habes, quicquid vis, potiare, precor
Non celerem accipitrem timeas, non aucupis ictus,
Præsidio veneris libera, carpe viam
Sic ocnlos dominæ teneat mea litera paulum
Perlegat et dulces fida maria modos.
Sive per Idalios myrtos et amœna rosarum
Intexat poeites nympha venusta pedes.
Sive levem thalami major jam cura moretur
Tu simul ac cursu limina cara vides,
Sis memor assiduo rostro pulsare fenestram
Dum gratum a niveo pectore pendet onus.
Accipiet te nympha sinu, fidæque ministræ
Lætitia exultans oscula mille dabit.
At moror, in silvis virgo dolet aspera fata
Meque putat falso non meminisse sui.
Dum tenet anxietas, veloci labere penna
Spesque tui reditus causa salutis erit
Dum mare pervolitas cursu; vel inhospita saxa,
Seu loca qua placidis it Thamesinus aquis,
Te precibus sequar, O nostræ sis conscia flammæ
I, fugias, nullis impedienda moris.

University of Edinburgh, *June* 21*st*, 1806. } *I. A.*

A SOLDIER's FAREWELL.

On the Occasion of the Expedition to Egypt.

TUNE, *Mary's Dream.*

WHEN war's dread trumpet sounds aloud,
And calls the soldier to depart,
When many a mother throbs with grief,
And sorrow rends the lover's heart;
That night before the fleet set sail,
A soldier sought the wave-worn shore,
And poured his sorrows to the gale,
And listened to the billow's roar.

He turned his eyes, bedimmed with tears,
Where Scotia's lofty hills arise,
While soft emotions thrilled his heart,
This strain he uttered 'mid his sighs—
"Farewell, loved Scotia's pleasant land,
Thy heathy moors and vallies dear,
Thy bow'rs of bliss, scenes of my youth,
Thy tow'ring hills and streams so clear.

Farewell, my parents, loving, kind,
My friends dear to the feeling heart;
Farewell, sweet Nancy, lovely maid,
Dearer than life,—Oh, we must part;
And part perhaps to meet no more,
My country calls and I must go,
To Egypt's hot and distant land,
To meet in battle our dread foe.

When tossing on the stormy wave,
I'll often raise my wistful eyes,
To where my native realms extend,
And hail from far my native skies.
I'll think on Nancy's lovely charms,
And pray kind heaven her to keep,
From danger and from terror free,
When distant far for her I weep.

Oh could I hope e'er to return,
To see my moss-clad cot again,
To hail my native hills and woods,
And, raptured, hear the shepherd's strain;
To cheer my friends and dry their tears,
Safe from the battle's fierce alarms,
To hear the song of former years,
And rush to Nancy's longing arms.

But some good spirit in my breast,
Loud tells me I'll return no more,
But far from friends and sacred home,
My bones shall lie on Egypt's shore;
Where many heroes rushing on,
In front of battles dread array,
Shall bravely find a glorious bed,
And bid adieu to cheerful day.

When prostrate on the sand I lie,
May I be numbered with the brave,
And may my languid closing eye
See victr'y's banners round me wave.
When this last strain my breast shall heave,
My country, for thy sake I die,
And, Nancy, to thy distant form,
I breathe my last, my fainting sigh."

C.

ESSAY

ON THE ECONOMY OF LIFE.

Addressed to Miss ——

"The magic wand then let us wield
"For ance when five an' forty's spiel'd,
"Then auld an' crazy, joyless eild,
"Wi' wrinkl'd face,
"Comes hostin', hirplin', owre the field
"Wi' creepin' pace."

BURNS.

HOOT, awa, ye havrel queen,
Lassie, ha'e na ye a saul?
Lassie, ha'e na ye twa een,
Hauds our loupin' hearts in thrall?

Ken na ye that life's a feast,
Spread before an unco crew?
Sensual man a mensless beast,
Kens na whan his kytes are fou?

Whan he on the haggis fa's,
Tooth and nail—his wame he'll rive,
Whan the barmie cap he blaws,
Whack—he'll whaumle owre belyve.

But the caunie, decent chiel,
Sib to nae sic shameless *guttie*,
Keeps his maut aneath his meal,
Mensfoulie thraws down his cuttie.

Some wi' puddin' lade their muns,
Some to parritch ask a blessin'

Ithers,

Ithers chow their baps an' buns,
Ithers on the lang kail fasten.

And whan onie glaiket wish
Stechs an' connachs till it's *staut*;
Out o' goud or timmer dish,
Dool an' wae thraws in the *saut*.

Now the weary warlish mess
Worried up by saunt an' sinner,
Soon wad clag an' cloy the hause,
Mak' us a' at sunket scunner.

Didna' pleasure's gladd'nin' bowl
Keep our senses a' frae reistin',
Vivify the drousy soul,
Wonderfully help degeistin'?

Rowth o' whingin' torpid cuifs,
Throu' the kintra sichen rin,
Wearin' baith their tongues an' hoofs,
Kirsnen *glee* "ungodly sin."

Drauntin' gomrals—in a swarm,
Oure the hip o' Whigray's hill,
Bum awa, an' spew your barm
Whare ye drank your drumlie yill.

It isna biggin' haly wa's,
It isna sack-claith on the skin,
It isna *inward sabbin* thraws
The stark rigwoodie neck o' *sin*.

Lettin' a' our sheep an' gaits
Loup the wa's o' Reason's bught,
Lur'd by Folly's sensual baits,
In her briars an' brambles caught.

Vitiates the springs o' bliss,
Rusts the feelings, dims the sight,
Steeks the door o' happiness,
Sinks our sauls in mirkest night.

Tendin' weel our yows an' crocks,
Steekin' ilka hole an' gap,
Lest the sly an' wylie fox
Slip at eenin' through the slap.

Keeps our cotter souls prepar'd,
Nature's awfu' debt to pay,
Fits us a' to face the Laird
On the siller clinkin' day.

Mackin' ilka passion tame,
Muzzlin' sic as growl an' grin,
Is the *corner stane* o' fame,
Is the nack o' libbin' sin.

Now my bonnie wunsom hen,
Tak' a skair o' gude advice,
Whan a wooster lad comes ben,
Pries your mou', an' spiers your price.

Gin his heart is leal an' warm,
Gin his gait, his leuk, an' person,
Savours o' that nameless charm
Whilk nae poet e'er cou'd kirsen.

Makin' Andrew Martin's Nell
Daily threip an' nightly dream,
That her grousom joe himsel'
Is a comely cherubim.

Dinna fauld your han's and pray
For strength the tempter to withstan';
Tak' up your parable an' say.
Here's my heart, an' there's my han'.

Syne like maukins spang away,
Sowder hearts an' kipple han's,
Like gude bairns wha ay obey
Mither nature's strict comman's.

But gin lads are skeigh an' scaur,
For the pickle siller priggin',
Here's a heart that spurns like glaur,
Mailen, tocher, gear an' biggin'.

Speel wi' me life's craigy brae,
Blythe as onie mavis liltin',
Trouth my dow ye'll ablins hae
Some ill-faurder bodes ere beltin'.

Glourin' doun the scroggie glen,
Garnish'd roun' wi' birken spray,
Stans a hauddin' o' my ain',
Theiket weel wi' turs an' strae.

Gaits and gimmers I ha'e gat;
Stools and stoups and corket bottles;
Twa gude pingles and a pat,
Whare the sonsie haggis tottles.

As for bags an' bings an' hoords,
Maister Girnal's riften fou',
And at parritch-time affords
Ay wherewith to lyth my broo.

Neist, my happiness to crown,
I ha'e tragi-comic Willie;
Mauchlin Rab, that unco loon,
And his bonnie Enbrough billie.

Sleekit Allan's rural glee,
Jamie Tamson's deathless page;
And twa bunkers heapit wi'
Monie a douce auld farrant sage.

Gae wi' me an' tend the yows
Whare the birks wi' fragrance drap,
Whare the limpid burnie rowes,
Meandring nature's velvet lap.

Like twa linties we'll enjoy
Simmer's bonnie gowden hour;
Rich wi' bless whilk ne'er can cloy
Pleasures rational an' pure.

Whan the blythe gudeman o' day
I' the dawn slips on his shoon,
Yokes his yauds an' skelps away,
Gladd'nin' a' the kintra roun'.

He whase praise a' nature sings,
In his life-beuk will insert,
Homage that spontaneous springs,
Gushing frae the gratefou' heart.

Syne we'll range the glens an' fells,
Whare our bleatin' wand'rers mae;
Briary heughs an' dowie dells,
Seekin' sic as gang astray.

(To be continued.)

TRIAL

The TRIAL *of* LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

(*Concluded from p.* 625.)

Thirteenth Day—May 15.

THE business of this day opened with the evidence on the part of the Noble Defendant

An order of Council was produced, and read by Mr Barlow, dated the 27th of February 1795, by which it appeared, that the salaries of the Principal Secretaries of State, of which Lord Melville was one, were augmented to 6000l. a-year, and of the Under Secretary to 1500l.

Wm. Pollock, Esq. was called, and underwent a long examination, with respect to the salaries which had been received by the Noble Defendant, for various posts he held in the Executive Government; the result of which Mr Plomer stated to be, that, for the Home Department, Lord Melville had relinquished 8648l. 13s. 2d. in the War Department, 26,031l. 7s 5d making a total of 34,680l. 0s. 7d. which, in the magnanimity of his disposition, he had surrendered to his country.

Mr Adam now rose to conclude the case on the part of the noble defendant, which he did to the following effect:

"My Lords, I am now to discharge an awful duty, rendered in one respect still more arduous by the emphatical and powerful reasoning submitted to your Lordships by my learned colleague. I hope I shall have resolution to perform what I have undertaken, to collect, arrange, and deliver my thoughts in a way to make myself intelligible; and my best apology for intruding myself upon your Lordships notice is this, that I shall endeavour to say nothing that is not completely to the purpose.

"It is my intention to discuss the law in the first instance, unembarrassed by the facts in evidence, that the legal part of the enquiry may not be so blended with the narrative as to render them both obscure.

"Before I state the construction I apply to the 25th Geo. III. let me entreat your Lordships to recollect one fact, and to retain it in your minds through all the ramifications of this important case, and it is this: That the noble and eminent person who is under your adjudication, is, at the moment that I am speaking to you, and has been ever since he left the office of Treasurer of the Navy, in this situation; he owes not a shilling to the public; he had paid up every farthing due from him, and not only this, but the navy has suffered no impediment, and the country has sustained no loss; no payment was ever procrastinated during the whole time his Lordship was engaged in this public duty. This is a very conspicuous feature in this case, and it is fit that it should not escape the attention of your Lordships, or of the public

"The noble defendant is accused of having been the breaker of that law which he himself framed. Before such a charge is considered just, it is right that the law should be narrowly examined, and correctly understood.

"The object of the legislature manifestly was, to prevent the extraction of the public money, until it was actually wanted for the service, and by this expedient, to prevent, as much as possible, any outstanding balances in the hands of the officers of the establishment. The Treasurer was to require the money to be paid from the Exchequer to the Bank, but a preliminary circumstance was, that the Exchequer was to be called upon by the Board, and to pay the sums of money wanted to the Treasurer.

"I speak from high authority, when I quote from Lord Cowper, who tells us, that the wisdom and goodness of our laws appears in nothing more than in the humanity with which they are administered; of those laws, (says he) which are the glory of the country, and the envy of its neighbours. I hope, my Lords, that this sentiment will be treasured up in your minds, and that you will not admit the eloquence and dexterity of the honourable and learned manager to break in upon the clear meaning and boundaries of the evidence. Another subject I have likewise to implore your Lordships to remember, as a most important consideration in this case, that the noble defendant has not a shilling of the public money in his possession; that he paid over the whole, and that the public have not suffered a sixpence, either by pecuniary loss, or by any interruption for a moment to the progress of the official business.

"The object of these charges is to shew, that Lord Melville had availed himself of money in his own hands, or of those of his deputy, for the purposes of private emolument. The noble defendant is not here to be tried for petty delinquency, for an accidental occasional mistake, which industry and ingenuity may discover; but he is here upon his trial, under a prosecution by the Commons of Great Britain, in the situation of a state criminal, for having systematically and corruptly used the public money for private lucre. Whether it was to gratify avarice, for satiating the demands of extravagance, for maintaining the state and dignity of his high office; is not now

now a matter for your consideration. The question is, the fact of the use, and of the motive for that use; for nothing is criminal but what proceeds from the heart.

Actio non est reus, nisi mens sit rea.

"If I shew that the noble Lord has rejected at a stroke L. 34,000, which has gone to the coffers of the state; if I shew, that from an early period of life, when toiling in a laborious profession, he rose to the higher political dignity to which he ascended; if I shew, and my memory will enable me to do so, that the habits of his life were open, liberal, and generous; if all this be true, it will require a great deal of proof to convince your Lordships that he has searched in holes and corners; that he ransacked the dead bank note office; that he dealt in small purchases of stock; and that having overdrawn his banking account a trifling sum, he took up the public money to turn the balance, where no interest was charged. It would be a stretch indeed to arrive at the conclusions they draw; it would be a stretch indeed to find his exalted mind guilty of corruption; to detect Lord Melville filching a miserable pittance from the public monies.

"With regard to the first L. 10,000, the charge is, that being a public accountant, he would not disclose how he had disposed of this money, the next is, (the implication) that he made use of it for his own emolument. With regard to this sum, he did not withhold the return of it to the public. At the time he made the declaration, which is alledged as a distinct crime, he had long before, returned the money to the coffers of the state. This seems to me to be very material. How the money was employed in the intermediate time, it does not appear to me to be incumbent on the counsel of Lord Melville to explain, and I confess, feeling convinced of this, I am not able to understand this part of the charge; he has returned the money, and where is the criminality of not disclosing the chest, or the individual with whom it might be deposited.

"The channel thro' which the 40,000l. passed, is now known. Supposing the disclosure of this had been called for before the death of that illustrious statesman whom we all revere, what would have been the answer of that great man? Would he have sacrificed the public interests to his own character? and would all this conjecture, which the learned Manager has applied, have been directed to impeach the integrity of the late minister? I can easily suppose the sort of reply this ardent friend of Lord Melville would have made to such an enquiry. 'You have trusted in me for twenty long years; you have believed that I have administered the affairs of the country with integrity; money for secret service has been confided to me to an immense amount: and this very sum which I have taken, which has done to the country an extraordinary benefit, has been returned to its coffers. The fulness of time may come when I may reveal its application; until that period does arrive, I ought to be above suspicion.' Thus, my Lords, I have placed Mr Pitt in the precise situation of the noble defendant, and I ask if that eminent person would, on such an explanation, have been put upon his trial on a charge of corruption?

"In the year 1796, the explanation of the truth would have not only involved the destruction of individuals, but might have been the ruin of the country, exposed as it was to a destructive war, and when the jaws of bankruptcy were opening upon us. My Lords, the time arrived when circumstances were altered, and Mr Pitt thought it right to reveal the fact. It was disclosed, and its application has been admitted; but the case might have been extremely different; and then enquiries might have been pressed with the same activity as on the present occasion, and yet the safety of the country would have required, that the silence of death ought to be preserved.—The grave itself would not have been more rigid in this observance than the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; and who would not have presumed his innocence? *De te fabula narratur.* Who was Mr Pitt? The intimate friend of Lord Melville, adopting the same political maxims; a friend in public, and in private pursuing the same object; possessing the same confidence; sitting together in the assembly of the representatives of the people; and participating together in the esteem, respect, and support of that assembly. What is the difference you are required to make with respect to these two characters so long united in the same cause? You are not only to withhold the same confidence from Lord Melville, but you are expected to infer guilt. Lord Melville, then, with Mr Pitt, had obtained this money for secret services, and having so obtained it, restored it; the account was within the assigned balances; no injury whatever was suffered by the public; and when the fulness of time arrived, the whole was explained. Their individual acts were the same; and whatever opinion your Lordships, or I, may entertain on the wisdom of these acts, the policy forms no part of the consideration. These two friends enjoyed the public confidence for a term of eighteen years, and the inference of corruption, from this secrecy of Lord Melville, is most unnatural,

when

when the whole conduct of his life, when his character so long established is directly opposed to it. It is, in short, against nature, and supported by nothing in the history of the individual.

"I have to return to your Lordships my sincere thanks for the indulgence you have given me. When you come, my Lords, to examine more at leisure this evidence—when you contemplate the liberality of the noble Defendant—when you recollect that his heart was never debased by avarice—when you consider the whole tenor of his life, and compare every part of his history with the allegations contained in these charges—I am fully persuaded that his innocence will be completely established in your minds, and your Lordships will pronounce the verdict of Not guilty. I admit that the warrant signed by his Lordship might expose him to civil obligations, but whatever may be the extent of this contract, it is of no importance to the noble Lord on a criminal charge. I say, he has not been proved corruptly, intentionally, or at all to have taken a sixpence of the public money, and hence it is unnecessary to reason on the operation of the warrant. I contend also, that the argument from the statute is as clear as the reasoning from the facts and that both in law and fact he is clear of all guilt. The *mens rea* is what alone can establish his conviction in this country, renowned for the humane policy of its penal code. I have endeavoured to shew, my Lords, the honourable silence of the noble Defendant, from his sense of public duty, personal honour, refinement, and delicacy; and I have contrasted these sentiments with the silence of Mr Trotter, from the motives by which it was dictated. The character of Lord Melville is now to be restored to him by your decision; he has borne his calamities with fortitude; and conscious of his own integrity, he will await that decision with a tranquil mind."

Fourteenth Day—May 16.

The *Attorney General* replied to the legal doctrines advanced by Mr Plomer, and remarked, that they were as erroneous as they were novel and dangerous. He then entered at great length into the meaning and import of the several statutes regulating the office of Treasurer; and insisted that it was impossible for the most subtile reasoner, or expert casuist, to convince their Lordships that Lord Melville had not violated the act of 1786.

Mr Whitbread coincided perfectly in the law as stated by his learned Colleague, and thought it sufficiently answered the learned Gentlemen on the other side. Mr Whitbread proceeded to comment on the conduct of the Noble Defendant, as to his alleged inaccuracy in accounts.—He was accurate enough to make up his own salary to 4000l. a-year; and, in his statement of the India Budgets, he was always sufficiently lucid and unembarrassed to repel the idea that he was not capable of accuracy in accounts. It was argued, that it was impossible to disprove all the objections to the conduct of a man who had been 24 years in office. Mr Douglas was dead; he could have explained all during his time, it was said; they then came to a later period; then all the papers were burnt which could throw a light on the transaction. Could Douglas have been called? Could the destroyed papers have been produced? How much might they not suspect they would have been able to have proved; judging from what they had been able to prove. The Learned Counsel had attempted to ridicule the fact of tracing the bank notes, but if the history of all the bank notes could have been unravelled, what a history might it not have disclosed!

They all heard of the book called Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea. Suppose some such communicative guinea could now be found. It might tell them it found its way from the Exchequer into Mr Swaffield's iron chest at the Navy Office; from thence, it might say, "I expected to be transported to the pocket of some brave seaman, or seaman's widow; but judge of my surprise, when I was taken out to pay a bill of the Treasurer of the Navy.—Soon afterwards I found myself in the House of Commons, and, to my astonishment, heard Lord Melville say he had applied me and 10,000 others to public purposes, but which he would never name. Subsequent to that, when I had made a few more transitions, I found myself in Westminster-hall, in the pocket of a Counsellor, who was pleading the cause of Lord Melville, who was most strictly endeavouring to controvert both the law and the fact; but what surprised me most was, to hear another Counsellor, professed to be on the same side, contradict his colleague point blank." Here the guinea tale must end. The books about which the Learned Gentleman differed it was impossible to open; no more than the spirit Giblyn could open the book of the Abbot of Melrose. The Hon. Manager contended, as he went along, that the evidence was conclusive of the guilt of the Noble Defendant, and concluded his speech of this day with declaring he had no feelings of personal animosity. His duty done, he should retire, and he trusted his name, in going down to posterity along with the cause, would not be dishonoured; but that which was honourable in itself would de-

rive some lustre from the effulgence of the glory of that Court.

Fifteenth Day—May 17.

Mr Whitbread resumed his speech. He commented at length on the confession of the Noble Lord respecting the application of 10,000l. to purposes which he avowed he would not disclose He then adverted to the demeanour of Mr Trotter in giving his evidence, and insisted that, from his manner, as much was to be inferred as from the plainest testimony He argued from the 4th and 5th clauses of the act of 1786, and contended, that they were notoriously violated by the Noble Defendant. With respect to the want of care in the Noble Defendant in examining his accounts, it did not appear that such was his character by his subsequent conduct. He had had the caution to insert an unusual clause in a release for the destruction of all vouchers, and he had not neglected to perform that agreement. What would the Noble Lord have said, when in office, to any of his inferior agents, if he had come to him with such excuses as the Noble Lord now offered to the Court on behalf of himself. With regard to the removal of the money from the Bank to Coutts's, it was argued that the Noble Defendant had done it for reasons of official convenience when the Pay Office was removed from Broad-Street to Somerset House. But in fact, it was in 1786 that the money was removed to Coutts's, and the office was not removed until the year 1787—the falsity of that pretence was there most evident.

The Hon. Manager next adverted to the refuge taken by the Noble Lord under the 5th clause, and refusing to answer the Commissioners of Inquiry. He considered this as strongly indicative of what were the Noble Lord's feelings—He fled to the 5th clause, and exclaimed in the words of the Scotch song, "Throw your auld cloak about me." If a conduct such as the Noble Defendant's could be overlooked and escape punishment, it would have the most baneful public influence. It was little matter comparatively how this case ended; but the example was most terrific. No public accountant hereafter need dread any responsibility, should the Noble Lord stand acquitted. He then entered into a detail of the transaction of 1800 with much spirit, and observed, had not that loan been negotiated, the Noble Lord would not probably have been enabled to pay his balances, and the public must have suffered a loss. In adverting to the conversation stated to have passed between Lord Melville and Trotter, he observed, that though the latter could not recollect any of the conversations with precision, it was not to be doubted but that they understood each other; there were many modes of communicating ideas besides by words. When our immortal bard represents King John as wishing the death of his nephew Arthur, without daring to speak his wishes direct to Hubert, he thus addresses him—

"If thou couldst see without eyes,
"Hear without thine ears, and make reply
"Without a tongue, using conceit alone—
"Without eyes tears, and harmful sound of words,
"Then in despite of blooded watchful day
"I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts."

Similar, most likely, was Lord Melville's directions to Trotter, respecting India Stock; but if any doubt remained as to this point, surely there could be none to those sums which the Noble Lord admitted he had applied contrary to the purposes of the act. In conclusion, the Hon. Manager adverted to the manner in which the Counsel had attempted to defend their client. Instead of attempting to rescue his impeached honour, and restore his character, they had only attempted to save him from punishment. "Oh! miserable man, to be so defended, said the Honourable Manager. Every one of the charges which the Managers have presented against you have been completely substantiated. By your own confession, you have shown that you have illegally applied a large sum of the public money, and for that alone we are justified in seeking a verdict of condemnation against you. You expressed your readiness to swear that you did not derive any profits from the public money, during the paymastership of Douglas, and we have proved that you did. You have also declared that you derived no profits during the paymastership of Mr Trotter, and we have proved that you did. And what has been deposed by our evidence, not a single witness has been called on your part to controvert. We therefore claim from your Lordships the just reward of our success—a verdict against the Noble Defendant."

The *Lord Chancellor* asked the learned Counsel for the Defendant if they wished to say any thing upon the cases quoted by the Attorney General.—Mr Plomer merely observed, that he thought the case of Brembridge and Powell did not apply—The Attorney General stated that he quoted the case for the principle it established, which he insisted was analogous to the present case.

The Court then adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

The Lords spent several days in discussing the evidence. In the course of their deliberations, three questions on the point of law were agreed to be put to the Judges; to which the following answers (which com-

comprehend the whole questions) were unanimously returned:

I. *Answer*—That monies issued from the Exchequer to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, pursuant to the Act of 25th Geo. III. c. 31. *may be lawfully drawn* from the said Bank by the person duly authorized by the Treasurer to draw upon the Bank according to the said Act, the drafts of such person being made for the purpose of discharging bills actually assigned upon the Treasurer before the dates of such drafts, but not actually presented for payment before such drawing, and that such monies so drawn for such purpose may be lawfully lodged and deposited in the hands of a banker, other than the Governor and Company of the Bank, until the payment of such assigned bills, and for the purpose of making payment thereof when the payment thereof shall be demanded, and that such act in so drawing such monies, and lodging and depositing the same as aforesaid, is not in the law a crime or offence.

II. *Answer.*—If, by the expression "for the purpose of being deposited in the hands of a private banker, or other private depository," is to be understood that such was the object or reason of drawing the money out of the Bank of England, the Judges answer, that monies may not lawfully be drawn out of the Bank of England by the Treasurer of the Navy for such purpose, although the money be intended to be, and may in fact be, ultimately applied to naval services: But if, by that expression, it is to be understood that such intermediate deposit in the hands of a private banker or depository, is to be made *bona fide* as the means, or supposed means, of more conveniently applying the money to navy services, in that case the Judges answer, that monies issued from the Exchequer to the Bank of England, on account of the Treasurer of the Navy, pursuant to the act of the 25th George III. c. 31. may be lawfully drawn therefrom by drafts drawn in the name and on behalf of the Treasurer, in the form prescribed by the said act, for the purpose of such monies being ultimately applied to navy services, although, in the mean time, and until the same shall be required to be so applied, the money may be deposited in the hands of a private banker, or other private depository of such monies, in the name and under the immediate sole controul and disposition of some other person or persons than the Treasurer himself.

III. *Answer*—To this Question the Judges replied—That it was not unlawful for the Treasurer of the Navy, before the act 25th Geo. III. although after the warrant stated in the question, to apply any sum of money imprested to him for navy services, to other uses, public or private, without express authority for so doing, so as to constitute a misdemeanour, punishable by information or indictment.

On the 11th of June, at the last private deliberation of their Lordships, a roll of the Peers names who had attended the trial was made up by the Clerks of Court, and an order made that this roll be called over next day on giving their final judgement, and no Peer whose name was not contained in this roll should have a right to vote. A motion was made, that Lord Melville should not be present while the Peers were delivering their votes, but this motion was over-ruled.

Sixteenth day—June 12.

The anxiety to hear the final determination of this most important case attracted crowds beyond what had been present on any former day, and many hundreds who had procured tickets were obliged to go away without being able to effect an entrance. The Peeresses attended in such numbers that there was scarcely accommodation for them. About a quarter before eleven, the Managers, followed by the other Members of the House of Commons and after them by the Speaker, entered. —The Lords were closely shut up until twelve o'clock, during which time the several articles of impeachment were read; and the final arrangements made for passing judgment in the High Court of Parliament. Their Lordships then proceeded in the accustomed procession to the Hall.

Silence being proclaimed, the Lord Chancellor addressed their Lordships in the following words:—

"Your Lordships having fully considered and deliberated upon the several articles of impeachment exhibited against Henry Viscount Melville, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, are now to proceed to pronounce judgement on the several questions, and the first question is this." His Lordship then stated the charge contained in this article.

His Lordship then put the question to the youngest Baron on the first article, and in succession to every other Peer, up to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales not being present. The manner of putting the question was this—

"John Lord Crewe, is Henry Viscount Melville guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanours charged in this article or not? —Answer, Not Guilty, upon my honour."

The Peer in giving his vote stood up, and inclining forward placed his right hand on his heart. The Lord Chancellor having

ving collected the other votes on each charge, gave his own in this form:

"I Thomas Lord Erskine having fully considered and deliberated upon the matter in the first article, am of opinion, that Henry Viscount Melville is not guilty upon that article, upon my honour."

All the votes being taken upon the first article, silence was again proclaimed, and the question put in the same manner on the remaining charges, till the whole was gone through. About ten minutes before four, the numbers being all cast up by the clerks, assisted by the agents of the parties, the Lord Chancellor spoke as follows:—

THE JUDGEMENT.

"The Majority of the Lords have ACQUITTED Henry Viscount Melville, on the impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons, and of ALL THINGS contained therein; and, Henry Viscount Melville, I am to acquaint you, that you are Acquitted of the Impeachment preferred against you by the House of Commons, and of all things contained therein."

The following is an abstract of the charges, with the votes upon each, taken from the Journals of the House of Lords.

I. On the *First* Article, charging Lord Melville with applying 10,000l. of the public money to his own use, previous to January 1786.

Not Guilty 120
Guilty 15—105 Majority.

II. Charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply sums of the public money to his own use, and conniving at such fraudulent application:—

Not Guilty 82
Guilty 53—29

III. Charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to draw the public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his bankers, Messrs Coutts and Co. in his own name, and at his own disposal:—

Not Guilty 83
Guilty 52—31

IV. Charging him with a similar connivance, in respect of public money placed by the said Alexander Trotter, in the hands of Mark Sprot, for the purpose of private emolument:—

Not guilty, unanimously.

V. Charging him the same as in the First Article, only laying the act subsequent to January 1786:—

Not Guilty 132
Guilty 3—129

VI. Charging him with receiving public money from Alexander Trotter, and applying it to his own use, and in participating with the said Alexander Trotter in the profit made of the public money:—

Not Guilty 88
Guilty 47—41

VII. Charging him with receiving 20,000 l. of the public money, without interest, from Alexander Trotter:—

Not Guilty 85
Guilty 50—35

VIII. Charging him with receiving from Alexander Trotter, 22,000 l. of the public money, for which the defendant was to pay interest:—

Not Guilty 121
Guilty 14—107

IX. Charging, that while the said Alexander Trotter transacted the business of the defendant as his agent, he, the said Alexander Trotter, was from time to time in advance to said Viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of from 10,000l. to 20,000 l. which sum was partly taken from the public money, and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money:—

Not Guilty 122
Guilty 13—109

X. And last Article, charging him with taking, at divers times, between 1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and 1786, 27,000 l. of the public money, and converting the same to his private use:—

Not Guilty 123
Guilty 11—112.

General Abstract of the Votes.

	Guilty.	Not Guilty.	Majority.
First Charge	15	120	105
Second -	53	82	29
Third -	52	83	31
Fourth -	—	135	135
Fifth -	3	132	129
Sixth -	47	88	41
Seventh -	50	85	35
Eighth -	14	121	107
Ninth -	13	122	109
Tenth -	11	123	112

The following is a list of the Names of the Peers voting, and of the manner in which they voted;—

Guilty on the following charges.

Lord Chancellor, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Dukes—Clarence, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Kent, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Sussex, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10.
Gloucester, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9.
Lord President, E. Fitzwilliam, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Lord Privy Seal, V. Sidmouth, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
Dukes—Norfolk, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
Somerset, 2, 3,
St. Albans, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Marquis—Winchester, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Headfort, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Earls.—Derby, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Suffolk, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Winchelsea, 2, 3.
Carlisle, 2, 3, 7.
Oxford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10.
Cowper, 2, 6, 7, 8.

Stan-

Earls—Stanhope, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Buckinghamshire, 2.
Egremont, 2.
Radnor, 2, 3, 6.
Mansfield, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Grosvenor, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10.
Carnarvon, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
Breadalbane, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Stair, 2, 3, 6.
Enniskillen, 7.
Donoughmore, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Rosslyn, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Charleville, 7.
Viscount—Hereford, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Bishop St Asaph, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9.
Barons—Clifford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10.
St John, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10.
Clifton, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7.
King, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Ponsonby, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9.
Dynevor, 7.
Holland, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10.
Grantley, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Rawdon, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Bulkeley, 6, 7.
Somers, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
Fife, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Grimston, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Gage, 2, 3, 7.
Auckland, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Ossory, 2,
Dundas, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Yarborough, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Dawnay, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10.
Dunstanville, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9.
Minto, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Lilford, 2, 3.
Carysfort, 2, 3, 6, 7.
Ellenborough, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Lauderdale, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10.
Crewe, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Not Guilty upon all the charges.

Dukes ... York ... Cumberland ... Cambridge...Beaufort...Rutland.

Marquisses ... Salisbury ... Abercorn ... Cornwallis...Hertford.

Earls..Aylesford (Lord Steward)..Dartmouth (Lord Chamberlain)...Bridgewater ...Westmoreland...Essex...Doncaster(Buccleugh)...Bristol...Macclesfield ... Graham (Montrose)...Hardwicke...Chatham...Bathurst ... Uxbridge ... Camden ... Strange (Athol)...Mount Edgecumbe ... Digby ... Onslow...Chichester...Fortescue...Powis... Strathmore...Kelly....Aboyne...Glasgow... Westmeath...Longford...Lucan. ..Limerick ...Caledon.

Viscounts... Wentworth ... Hampden ... Lowther.

Bishops...Bath and Wells...Chichester.

Barons....Spencer (Blandford)...Hay... Boston....Cathcart....Rodney...Elliot...Boringdon...Berwick...Montague.....Hawkesbury...Kenyon... Braybrook... Amherst... Douglas...Douglas (Morton)... Mulgrave ...Bradford...Stuart, (Moray)...Harewood ...Rolle...Carrington...Bayning...Bolton.... Northwick...Eldon...St. Helen's...Thomond ...Arden...Sheffield...Barham.

Three protests were delivered into the House of Lords upon the result of Lord MELVILLE's trial, but the length to which they extend prevents us from inserting them.

The first of these protests, which is signed

Auckland	Vassal Holland
Dundas	Lauderdale
Suffolk & Berkshire	Oxford & Mortimer
Rosslyn	Carysfort,
St John	

was delivered in the day before the verdict was given in Westminister Hall; it consists merely of an objection to the form of proceeding, the Noble Dissentients contending that "it was the invariable practice of the House, in cases of high Crimes and Misdemeanours, to come to some vote within the Chamber of Parliament on the merits of the charges presented by the Commons."

The second protest, which was delivered after the verdict was given in Westminster Hall, is founded upon the answer to the second charge; it is signed,

Dawnay	Vassall Holland
De Dunstanville	Lauderdale
	Suffolk and Berkshire
Augustus Frederick	Oxford and Mortimer
Rosslyn	Dundas
Clifton	St John

This protest relates to the permission alledged to have been given by Lord MELVILLE to Mr TROTTER, his Paymaster, to draw from the Bank of England, for other purposes than for application to naval services, contrary to "an act for the better regulating the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy."

The third protest is signed—

Rosslyn	Vassal Holland
Augustus Frederick	Lauderdale
Clifton	Suffolk and Berkshire
St John	Oxford and Mortimer
De Dunstanville	Dundas

It refers to the answer to the sixth and seventh questions, and contends that, in violation of the letter and spirit of the said act of Parliament, Mr TROTTER, by desire of Lord MELVILLE, "opened an account called the *Chest Account*, in which he debited Lord MELVILLE with 10,000l. being the sum of money for which Lord Viscount MELVILLE, by his own confession, was at that time accountable to the public;" and "that various advances were made at subsequent periods on the same account," &c.—This protest is the longest of the whole, and is founded chiefly on the arguments urged by the Managers.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 14.

IN a Committee of Supply the *Secretary at war* explained the rates of augmentation of pay to be allowed to the army—and moved that 161,700l. be granted towards defraying the expence of such additional allowances—agreed to.

The following are the rates of augmentation :—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be raised from 15s. 11d. to 17s. per diem.—Majors, from 14s. 1d. to 16s.—Captains, from 9s. 5d. to 10s. 6d.; two shillings more to be allowed to Captains having the Brevet of Major, or any superior rank. —Lieutenants, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. and one shilling more to be allowed to Lieutenants of above seven years standing.—Ensigns, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 3d.—Adjutants from 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Quarter masters, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Serjeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Serjeants from 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 6d.—Serjeants from 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 10d.—Corporals, after 14 years service, 1s. 6d.; ditto, from seven to fourteen, 1s. 5d.; ditto, below seven, 1s. 4d.;—Privates after fourteen years service 1s. 2d.; ditto from seven to fourteen, 1s. 1d.; ditto below seven 1s.

In addition to these rates, the officer commanding a battalion is to receive a further allowance of 3s. a day, and Field Officers of Infantry Regiments at home are to be allowed forage for one horse.—Officers holding double appointments, whether Staff or Regimental, are not to have the increase of pay. The Lieutenants of Militia are not to get any additional allowance beyond 6s. 6d. a-day, after seven years.

The increase of Pensions to Officers' Widows are as follows :—Lieut.-Colonel from 50l. to 60l.—Major from 40l. to 50l.—Captain and Paymaster, from 30l. to 40l.—Lieut. and Surgeon, from 26l. to 30l.—Second Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Assistant Surgeon, and Veterinary Surgeon, from 20l. to 26l.—Chaplain, Deputy Purveyor, and Hospital Mate, from 16l. to 20l.—Physician and Purveyor, from 30l. to 40l.—Commissaries at 20s. per day, from 30l. to 40l.—Ditto, at 15s. per day, from 26l. to 30l.—Ditto at 10s. per day, from 20l. to 26l.

The augmentation to the Foot Guards is as follows :—

Serjeant-Major and Quarter Master Serjeant, per day 2s. 8d.; serjeant 2s. corporal after 14 years service 1s. 7d.; from 7 to 14, 1s. 6d. below, 1s. 5d.; privates after 14 years service, 1s. 3d.; from 7 to 14, 1s. 2d.; below 7, no advance.

The Militia Officers Bill passed thro' a committee after a good deal of opposition from Sir W. Elford, Mr Yorke, Col. Bastard, and others, who contended that the measure was degrading to the Militia, and a breach of faith with them, as by their original engagement they were entitled to the same pay as the regulars, and that it was in fact subversive of the Militia Laws. The bill was passed (July 16) after strong opposition, on a division, 35 to 24.

Tuesday, July 15.

In a committee on Earl Nelson's estate bill, Col. Wood thought that 5000l. per annum was a sufficient reward, as the money was voted to a collateral branch of the family. Mr Rose and Lord Henry Petty supported the bill, which passed thro' the committee with some new clauses added to regulate the purchase of the estate, &c. In the course of his speech Mr Rose stated, that Lord Nelson, on his leaving England to take the command off Cadiz, informed him (Mr Rose) that all the property he had in the world was not worth above 15,000l. and that his debts were nearly as much.

Wednesday, July 16.

Mr *Robson* rose to make his promised motion respecting barracks. He said the most enormous abuses and speculations existed relative to barracks; for common shells of barns in the Isle of Wight, the sum of 200l. a-year had been given;

given; though they were kept in repair by Government. The rent was afterwards lowered one half; but even that was far too much. He had confined a former motion of his to the Isle of Wight; his present motion should relate to the whole of the temporary barracks throughout England, many of which had been used but a short time in the course of the year. He then concluded with moving, that there be laid before the House, an account of all the temporary barracks in the kingdom, hired by Government from the year 1793 to 1806: that the whole account should contain 15 columns, comprehending the various circumstances relating to the buildings, &c.

Mr *Robson*, in the course of his speech, stated one case of a house, which being taken by a Lady for 30l. was let for a mess of officers at 70l. and the reason assigned by this fair dame was, that as she saw every body robbing the public, she conceived she had a right to get something in the scramble.

Lord *H. Petty* admitted the existence of considerable abuses in that department, and after some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

Wednesday, July 16.

In committees, resolved that the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to raise money by a Lottery of 100,000 tickets; that a bounty of 5s. 6d. per cwt. be allowed on oil of vitriol exported, and that a million be granted to the East India company, to repay so much of the sum expended by them in the public service.

SCOTS FORFEITED ESTATES.

On the motion of Sir *John Sinclair*, the House went into a Committee on the Report respecting the Scots forfeited estates accounts (for which see page 659.) when—

Mr *Percival* rose to oppose the granting of the sums proposed by the committee; he stated that he considered the funds proceeding from the forfeited estates as having been devoted to what was called *Highland* purposes exclusively: he considered the grant of such large sums as were proposed for building a new Court of Exchequer and a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, as being for the benefit of the *Lowlands* of Scotland entirely. He then entered at considerable length into the case of Mr Robertson of Strowan, a Gentleman whose estates had been forfeited for the rebellion of his ancestors in the years 1690 and 1715, but restored to him by the act of Parliament in 1784; the case of this Gentleman, he stated, was one of peculiar hardship; the interest of the heritable debts on all the other forfeited estates had been regularly paid by Government out of the rents, so that upon the landlords getting them restored in 1784, they received them on the same footing as their ancestors held them.—In the case of Mr Robertson, however, the interest of the debts on his estate had not been paid, so that upon getting it restored, he was in a worse situation than any other proprietor in similar circumstances.

The *Lord Advocate* replied to Mr Percival at some length, and with his usual ingenuity: he ridiculed the idea that the Highlanders of Scotland were not to be benefited by the erection of the Court of Justice, and a Lunatic Asylum; and as to the case of Mr Robertson of Strowan, he would remind the Hon. Member opposite of the good old proverb, that a "Gift horse should not be looked in the mouth."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* suggested that Mr Robertson of Strowan might obtain some compensation upon application to the Committee; when, after considering the Report of the committee, it was resolved,

"That the sum of 964l. out of arrears of rent of the Perth estate, of 1090l. out of the arrears of the Lovat estate, and of 12,000l. out of the unexhausted balance and surplus of the rent of the different forfeited estates in Scotland, be applied to the purposes of taking down the old and erecting a new Exchequer Chamber in Edinburgh. That 750l. out of the same unexhausted balances be applied towards the erection of a harbour at Wick in Caithness. That 500l. per annum for ten years be granted out of the same fund to the Highland Society of Scotland, for the purpose of encouraging agriculture in that part of the country; the Society becoming bound to pay the annuities to the surviving officers of the Board of Forfeited Estates during the said period. That the sum of 2000l. be granted towards the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Edinburgh.

burgh. And that the residue of said unexhausted balance or surplus be vested in the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in Scotland, for the purpose of promoting Canals, Iron Railways, Harbours, Roads, and Bridges, in that Country."

Thursday, July 17.

The Royal Family annuity bill, Lord Nelson's annuity bill, and several others, were passed. The following account was presented of offices and salaries annexed thereto held by certain branches of the Royal Family:

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel of the 10th Dragoons, 1085l. 17s. 6d; The Duke of York, as Ranger of Windsor Forest, rated 40l. Allowance for fire wood, &c. 11l. For New Lodge, &c. 30l; As Commander in Chief, 3371l. 1s. 3d. For first Regiment of Guards, rated 668l; As Colonel of the 60th Regt. 238l; The Duke of Clarence, for half pay, 730l; For Bushy Park, 128l. 9s. 8d; The Duke of Kent, First Regt. of Foot 775l. 12s. 6d; As Governor of Gibraltar 3643l; The Duke of Cumberland, as Colonel of the 15th Regt. 1085l. 17s. 6d; As Lieut. General on the Staff, &c. 1348l. 8s; The Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the Coldstream Regt. of Guards, 668l. 5s. 7d; The Duke of Sussex as Lieut. General on the Staff, 1348l. 8s; The Duke of Gloucester, ditto, 1348l. 8s.

Wednesday, July 23.

Before the Speaker took the chair, the Usher of the Black Rod entered the House, and summoned the House to attend his Majesty's Commissioners in the House of Peers. On the return of the Members, the Speaker read his Majesty's Speech in the usual form, and the Members immediately dispersed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The time of their Lordships having been much occupied in the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, little public business came under discussion during the latter part of the session, except going through the bills that had previously passed the House of Commons. On these, few observations were made, and no debate of importance took place. After the conclusion of the trial, the attendance of the Peers was very thin.

Thursday, June 12.

An order was made for entering a minute in the Journals of the acquittal of Lord Melville, and the impeachment against him was dismissed. It was also ordered, that an account of the trial should be printed under the authority of the Lord Chancellor *.

Friday, June 13.

In the committee on the mutiny bill, the clause respecting limited service was opposed by the Earls of Westmoreland and Cambden, the Duke of Montrose,

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* The publication of the proceedings on Lord Melville's trial has given rise to a law suit in Chancery. Mr Gurney, the short-hand writer, was the person empowered by the Lord Chancellor, to take down the whole proceedings, and to publish them under his Lordship's authority. This Mr G. did in a large 8vo. volume, which sold for 10s. 6d. A few days after this publication, Messrs. Longman and Rees published another edition of this trial at the price of 5s.—Mr G. applied to the Lord Chancellor for an injunction to restrain these defendants from printing and publishing the said trial, he being the only person authorised to do so.

The Attorney Gen. for Mr Gurney, contended, that the House of Lords had a legal right to appoint a person to publish an accurate report of their proceedings, to prevent the circulation of false or incorrect statements; and in particular quoted the case of the trial of the Duchess of Kingston in 1776, where Mr Bathurst, who had purchased the MS. from the short-hand writer, obtained an injunction against Mr Kearsley. Mr Percival argued on the other side, that no branch of the Legislature nor any Court of Justice, had such a legal right, that being vested by law in the Crown alone.

The Lord Chancellor considered the question as certainly involved in some difficulty, but the case of the Duchess of Kingston was a precedent so directly in point, that he *granted the injunction.*

It is to be remarked, that some booksellers in Edinburgh having published an edition from Longman's copy, the latter applied to the Court of Session for an interdict against them, which the Court refused, not considering such a publication as literary property.

trose, and Lords Boringdon, Hardwicke, Hawkesbury, and Mulgrave. It was supported by the Duke of Gloucester, Earls Spencer, and Moira, and Lords Caernarvon, Grosvenor, King, Roslyn, Holland, and Grenville. The latter observed, that it had been asked what statesman, with a statesman's mind, had ever proposed to any country such a measure for adoption? He would declare the statesman whose authority he would offer for the measure. It was that consummate statesman (Mr Pitt,) whose irreparable loss the country had so recently to deplore. It was from him that he had learned the principle. It was one which he knew occupied his great mind, and was decisive in his opinion for many years. There was not a single argument that had been offered against the bill that had not been urged by himself against the principle to that great statesman, in repeated discussions between them on the subject, and that was not ably and convincingly answered by his lamented friend.—The Committee divided on the clause—ayes 94, noes 31.

The Earl of *Aboyne* presented several petitions from Peers of Scotland, stating the vacancy which they conceived to have been caused in the Representative Peerage of that country, in consequence of the Earl of Eglintoun, one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland in the present Parliament, having been created a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and praying such relief therein as to the house should seem meet.—Ordered to lie on the table, but no other proceeding ensued.

Wednesday, June 18.

The House resolved into a committee; and Lord *Grenville* addressed their Lordships on the subject of the administration of Justice in Scotland. His attention he stated was called to the subject by the immense arrears of appeals from that country, which had accumulated to an extent productive of the greatest inconvenience, both to the suitors and to that House. On further enquiry, he found that the Court of Session was reduced to a state of similar embarrassment, by the multiplicity of suits. In seeking a remedy for this most serious evil, he had applied to those who, from their official situation and professional practice in the Courts below, were most capable of affording him information. The great source of the evil existed in the constitution of the Court itself, and in the mode of carrying on suits, by written memorials, pleadings and arguments, all of which must be separately perused and studied by each of the fifteen Lords of Session. After the minutest investigation, he had digested the changes which he had conceived to be absolutely necessary in the constitution of this Court, and in appeals to it from inferior judicatories, into a series of resolutions, which he would now propose for the adoption of the Committee, intending, when the Report should be presented, to move that it should be taken into consideration on a day which was likely to be beyond the duration of the present Session. In the interval, the subject would receive all that attention which it so peculiarly claimed from Parliament and the people of Scotland, and it would be brought forward next session with all the advantages resulting from that circumstance. His Lordship then went at considerable detail into the constitution and practice of the Court of Session, and described the substance of each resolution proposed as a remedy for the existing inconveniences. The principal alterations which he suggested were, that the Court shall be divided into three Chambers of concurrent jurisdiction, each consisting of five Judges: that the pursuer should be required in his summons to state the facts of the case, separate from the law, and the defender, in his defences, to deny or admit them; that upon such denial or admission, the fact may be directed to be tried by an issue of a Jury, at the application of either party, or the discretion of the Court; that the judgment of each Chamber may be revised by the remaining ten Judges, sitting in a Court of Review; and that appeals shall be to the House of Lords only from the final judgment of the Court of Review.

His Lordship then stated a variety of regulations calculated to expedite appeals, and to diminish their number.—Among these was one respecting the granting of costs in cases of vexatious appeals. This was a point on which he did not now mean to propose any resolutions, but to which he wished their Lordships to turn their minds. Many causes were brought before the House without any hope of ultimate success.

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The appellant merely sought to gain a certain advantage by delay, and that was his only object. This practice could only be done away by giving larger costs in future. In many cases indeed no extent of costs could be a remedy against this evil. But this might be adopted, that when the Court agreed, the parties about to appeal should give security, that in case of the reversal of the decree, they should indemnify the other party for the expence and trouble they put him to. The more he considered this subject, the less difficulty he saw in it, and the more did it appear likely to promote the ends of justice.—He would not recommend the immediate adoption of this plan respecting costs.

Another matter he had to state was one of detail, but of great importance. It was proposed to abolish, or at least to limit as much as possible, extraction of records, documents, &c. in causes in Scotland which had grown into a great abuse, volumes being thus frequently made up in one cause, the expence of extracting which alone might amount to more than the value of the object in dispute. It was proposed, therefore, to confine this system of extracting to a mere exemplification of the record, the pleadings, and the interlocutors. His Lordship added, that the interest of many individuals might be injured by the proposed arrangements, but Parliament would no doubt award them a proper compensation. After several other statements on collateral points of law, his Lordship concluded by moving a number of resolutions on the subject.

Lord *Hawkesbury* stated his satisfaction at finding this subject, which had occupied much of the attention of the last administration, taken up by the Noble Lord, and expressed his concurrence in almost all the propositions advanced by him. The Duke of *Montrose* and the Lord *Chancellor* said a few words to the same effect. The resolutions were agreed to *nem. diss.* *(See the full Report in Mag. for July, p. 497.)*

Thursday, June 19.

Lord *Grenville* moved that the consideration of the charges against Judge Fox, be postponed for two months, his Lordship being decidedly of opinion that the House of Lords is not the proper place for the discussion of such charges;—that it has no original Criminal Jurisdiction; and that to attempt to give it any such jurisdiction, is to confound the powers given by the Constitution, and to establish a precedent highly dangerous and inimical to the true interests of justice. This opinion was controverted by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury, &c. The motion was carried by a majority of 25 to 16.

Tuesday, June 24.

Lord *Grenville* presented a message from the King, recommending a more effectual provision for aged, disabled, and wounded seamen, and signifiying that his Majesty would relinquish a certain proportion of prizes to be condemned for that purpose.

Lord *Warwick* stated that he had delivered to both the late and present administration, a plan of fair and equal taxation; but as neither seemed disposed to act upon it, he should submit it to Parliament.

Lord *Grenville*, after describing in glowing terms the injustice and misery produced by the slave trade, moved that their Lordships agree with the Commons in their resolution for the necessity of its abolition.

Lord *Hawkesbury* opposed the resolution, as being couched in terms too abstracted. His opinion was, that the only effect of the abolition of the slave trade by this country, would be to transfer it to those states who conducted it on principles less humane. He moved the previous question.

The original motion was supported in the further progress of the debate, by the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Bishop of St Asaph, Lord Spencer, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Holland, and Lord Grosvenor; and opposed by Lord Westmoreland, Lord Sidmouth, and Lord Fitzwilliam; the two latter, however, objected rather to the form than the principle of the motion.

Lord *Grenville* then spoke in reply; and, before sitting down, gave notice, that as soon as the resolution was disposed of, he should move an address to his Majesty, requesting him to concert measures with foreign powers, for more completely carrying its purpose into effect.

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The motion for the previous question was rejected on a division, by a majority of 41 to 20, and the resolution was put and carried without a division: as was also the motion for the address to his Majesty.

Tuesday, July 8.

Lord *Melville* brought forward his promised motion relative to the appointment of a Governor General in India, and the recall of Sir George Barlow.—His Lordship contended that it was neither the intention of Parliament, nor of Mr Pitt's bill, to controul the Court of Directors, but to assist them. He was anxious to state his proposition fairly and distinctly, and to assert, that if Ministers gave to the clause granting the power of recall to the Crown, the construction of its empowering a capricious, ungrounded recall, it would be exercising a wanton and arbitrary power, directly opposite to the spirit and meaning of the clause; and he would broadly maintain, that if the clause was used to compell the Court of Directors to comply with the recommendation of Ministers, such an attempt was an open, direct, and unjustifiable violation of the spirit and provisions of the act; at least Ministers should be willing and able to state the motives and reasons that induce them to resort to such an exercise of power. Was Sir George Barlow unfit for the situation he held? or why, in such an instance, was a prerogative of the Crown put in force, which had not been exercised for 22 years?—If he was right in his construction of the clause, he was sure it ought to be exercised with temper and circumspection; if not, the worst consequences would ensue, and, instead of a sober and solid Government, there would be nothing but confusion and anarchy in the management of our India affairs. His Lordship concluded with moving an address to his Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House such extracts of dispatches as related to the treaties of peace lately concluded, and also such correspondence as had taken place between the Court of Directors and Government, respecting the appointment of a Governor General to India, and the recall of Sir George Barlow.

Lord *Grenville* opposed the motion, as no instance could be adduced, in which private communications relative to the fitness of individuals for any particular office, had been laid before Parliament. The recall of Sir G. Barlow was sanctioned by the law; but he had at present all the powers of Governor, and would continue to exercise them till the arrival of a successor in India.

The motion was supported by Lords Hawkesbury, Eldon and Redesdale; and opposed by Lords Minto, Buckinghamshire, Ellenborough, and the Lord Chancellor. Lord *Melville* replied, and signified, that though it was not his intention to divide the House on the subject, the papers he had moved for would in one way or other meet the public eye. The motion was of course negatived.

Friday, July 11.

Earl *Spencer* moved the Commitment of the general training bill. Lord *Melville* could see no reason for imposing this additional burden on the country, when we had 3 or 400,000 volunteers already disciplined. Earl *Moira*, while he supported the bill, bore testimony to the zeal and admirable discipline of the Scotch volunteers. So full was his confidence in them, that he apprised Government that he would answer for the safety of that part of the country without the aid of a single regular regiment. He would have had no hesitation in meeting with them any equal body of French that could have landed in that part of the country.—Lords Westmoreland, Eldon and Hawkesbury, opposed the bill. Lords Sidmouth and Grenville supported it. The latter made this important declaration, "that we must henceforth make up our minds, whether in peace or in war, to have a large regular military establishment, and that in addition, we must lay down such a *permanent system*, as shall render us at all times *an armed nation* and *a military people*." The bill was committed, and reported without any amendment.

Wednesday, July 23.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons to attend in the House of Peers, and the Commons having attended accordingly, the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's Commission for proroguing the Parliament.—After which his Lordship delivered the following speech to both Houses.

"*My*

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

" We are at the same time directed to express to you, the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

" The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our Military System, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual Audit of the Public Accounts, call for his particular acknowledgments.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" We have in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the Public Service, particularly by raising within the year so very large a proportion of the public supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British People. You may be assured, that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those Supplies, which you have so liberally granted.

" His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expences of their station.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty, being always anxious for the restoration of Peace, on just and honourable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of that desirable end; their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; and, in every respect, his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to War and security to Peace."

The Lord Chancellor then, in the usual manner, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the 28th of August, on which day it was further prorogued to Thursday the 9th of October.

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following is an accurate list of the appeals from the Court of Session, determined by the House of Peers last Session, with their determinations generally:—

1. Ogilvie *v.* Carron Company.—Affirmed in part, and reversed in part.

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9. Newal *v.* Rae.—Affirmed with 50l. costs.

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HIS

Historical Affairs.

NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

THE new German Constitution, which has long been talked of on the Continent, has at length made its appearance, and the German Empire can now be regarded as nothing more than so many departments of France.—The arrangements were all settled while the Russian ambassador, M. D'Oubril, was at Paris, employed in adjusting his treaty of peace with Gen. Clarke. But he was kept in profound ignorance of the transaction, which was not made public till eight days after he had set out for St Petersburgh. The papers relating to such an important subject, we think it necessary to give at length,

FRENCH NOTE.

Ratisbon, August 1.

This day M. Bacher, Charge D'Affaires of France, remitted to the Diet the following Note :—

" The Undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, at the General Diet of the Germanic Empire, has received orders from his Majesty to make the following declaration :—

" Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Sovereign Princes of Ratisbon, of Baden, of Hesse Darmstadt, of Nassau, and the other principal Princes of the South and West of Germany, have taken the resolution to form among themselves a Confederation, which places them in safety from all the uncertainties of the future, and they have ceased to be States of the Empire.

" The situation in which the treaty of Presburg placed directly the Courts allied to France, and indirectly the Princes whom they surround, and who are their neighbours, being incompatible with the condition of a State of the Empire, it became necessary for those Courts, and for the Princes, to arrange on a new plan the system of their relations, and to cause to disappear an inconsistency which would have been a permanent source of agitation, of inquietude, and of danger.

" On her side, France, so essentially interested in maintaining the peace of the South of Germany and who could not doubt, that the moment when she should have caused her troops to repass the Rhine, discord, an inevitable consequence of relations contradictory or uncertain, ill defined and ill understood, would have exposed to new dangers the repose of nations, and again, perhaps, lighted up a war upon the Continent; bound, besides, to promote the welfare of her allies, and to enable them to enjoy all the advantages which the treaty of Presburg had secured to them, and which she had guaranteed, France could only see in the Confederation which they have formed a natural consequence and necessary completion of the treaty.

" For a long time, successive changes, which have gone on augmenting from age to age, had reduced the German Constitution to be only a shadow of itself. Time had changed all the relations of grandeur and of strength which originally existed among the Members of the Confederation, and between each of them, and the whole, of which they made a part. The Diet ceased to have a will that belonged to itself. The sentences of the Supreme Tribunals could not be put in execution. Every thing attested an enfeeblement so great, that the federation tie no longer presented any guarantee, and among the powerful was only the cause of dissention and discord. The events of the three coalitions carried this enfeeblement to its utmost length. One Electorate has been suppressed by the union of Hanover with Prussia; a Northern Power has incorporated with his other States one of the Provinces of the Empire; the treaty of Presburg has assigned to the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, the plenitude of Sovereignty; a prerogative which the other Electors would claim, and be entitled to claim, but which could accord neither with the spirit nor the letter of the Constitution of the Empire.

" His Majesty the Emperor and King is therefore obliged to declare, that he acknow-

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

" We are at the same time directed to express to you, the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

" The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our Military System, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual Audit of the Public Accounts, call for his particular acknowledgments.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" We have in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the Public Service, particularly by raising within the year so very large a proportion of the public supplies ; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British People. You may be assured, that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those Supplies, which you have so liberally granted.

" His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the necessary expences of their station.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty, being always anxious for the restoration of Peace, on just and honourable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of that desirable end ; their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy ; and, in every respect, his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to War and security to Peace."

The Lord Chancellor then, in the usual manner, prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the 28th of August, on which day it was further prorogued to Thursday the 9th of October.

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" His Majesty the Emperor and King is therefore obliged to declare, that he acknow-

acknowledges no longer the existence of the Germanic Constitution; at the same time, nevertheless, recognizing the entire and absolute sovereignty of every one of the Princes of whose States Germany at this day consists, and preserving with them the same relations as with the other independent Powers of Europe.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King has accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. He has done so only from pacific views, and that the mediation, constantly interposed between the weak and the strong, may prevent every kind of dissention and disorder.

"Having thus done enough for the dearest interests of his people and of his neighbours—having provided as much as lay in his power for the future tranquillity of Europe, and in particular for the tranquillity of Germany, which has been constantly the theatre of war, in putting a period to the contradiction which placed the nations and the Princes under the apparent protection of a system really contrary to their political interests and their treaties, his Majesty the Emperor and King hopes that the nations of Europe will at length lend a deaf ear to the insinuations of those who wish to cherish eternal war upon the Continent; that the French armies which have passed the Rhine, shall have passed it for the last time; and that the people of Germany will see no longer, in the history of the past, any thing but the horrible picture of disorders of every kind, of devastations, and of massacres, which war always brings in its train.

"His Majesty has declared, that he would never extend the boundaries of France beyond the Rhine: he has been faithful to his promise. At present, his only desire is to be able to employ the means which Providence has entrusted to him, for the purpose of asserting the liberty of the seas, of restoring to commerce its liberty, and securing the repose and happiness of the world.

(Signed) "BACHER."

ELECTORAL DECLARATION.

On the same day (Aug. 1.) the following remarkable declaration was transmitted to the Dictatory, thro' the Electoral Arch-Chancellor:—

"*High and Mighty Lords*—The undersigned Ministers and Ambassadors Plenipotentiary to the General Assembly of the German Empire, are commanded, in the name of their Constituents, to make the following declaration to your Excellencies and Highnesses:—

"The occurrences of the three last wars, which have incessantly disturbed the repose of almost the whole of Germany, and the political alterations which consequently have arisen, have placed this well grounded fact in the clearest light, viz. that the league which hitherto bound together the various Members of the Germanic Body, has ceased to be of any avail, or rather it has, in fact, been already completely dissolved. A sense of this truth has been a long time deeply rooted in the heart of every German; it was rendered more impressive by the experience of last year, grounded not only upon the weakness of one of the most honourable of the Confederate Powers, but confirmed upon the principle of the instability of human regulations. To these circumstances alone the former separation of the Empire, in the year 1795, must be certainly ascribed, which had for its necessary consequence a division of the different interests of South and North Germany. From this moment also, all ideas of an union of States and interests necessarily vanished; the expressions "the war of the Empire," or "the peace of the Empire," became words without meaning: in vain did we look for Germany in the middle of the Germanic Body. That part of it lying next to France, stripped of all protection, saw itself compelled by the calamities of a war with foreign Princes (which it did not possess the power to put an end to in a becoming manner) to separate itself, in fact, from the general confederacy, by an exclusive treaty of peace. The peace of Luneville, and even the resolution of the empire, in 1803, most undoubtedly would have been sufficient to give new life to the constitution of the German empire, if they had done away the weak part of the system, and strengthened the foundation of its strongest pillars.

"But the events of the last ten months which have passed before the eyes of all Germany, have annihilated this last hope also, and have again placed beyond

beyond a doubt the total insufficiency of the former constitution. Under the impression of these weighty considerations, the Sovereigns and Princes of South and West Germany have been moved to conclude a new league suited to the existing circumstances. When they absolve themselves by the present declaration from their former alliance with the Germanic Body, they merely follow the system, established by the most ancient precedents, and sanctioned by the declarations of the powers of the empire. They might indeed have preserved the empty appearance of the extinguished constitution, but they considered that it would be more consistent with their duties and the purity of their motives, to publish a candid and free declaration of the resolutions, and the grounds upon which they have conducted themselves.

But in vain would they have flattered themselves, that they had obtained the wished-for object, if they had not been, at the same time, assured of a powerful protection, by which they are now for ever united with that Monarch, who has evinced such strong intentions of agreeing in every thing tending to advance the true interests of Germany.—So powerful a guarantee is to be regarded in a double point of view. It confirms the security that his Majesty the Emperor of France, both on account of his own immortal glory, as well as on account of the proper interest of the French Imperial States, will use every exertion for the maintenance of the new order of things in Germany, and the establishment of foreign and domestic peace.

As this inestimable state of peace is the great object of the Confederation of the Rhine, therefore the former German Imperial Allies of the Sovereigns in whose names the present declaration is made, are hereby clearly informed, that each of them whose situation renders a share in that Confederation desirable to them, may be received as Members thereof, and the same is left open to them.

As we are hereby released from our high and important negotiations, it only remains for us to add the assurances of the high consideration and respect with which we have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Sept. 1806.

Baron Rechberg, Privy Councillor to the King of Bavaria.

Baron Seckendorf, Minister of State to the King of Wurtemburgh.

Baron Albini, Minister of State, and Directorial Ambassador from the Electoral Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

Albert, Baron Seckendorf, Ambassador from the Electoral Prince of Baden.

Baron Turkheim, Ambassador from the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Edmund, Baron Schmitz Grollenburg, Ambassador from his Highness the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and the united House of Hohenzollern.

Bishop and Archdeacon Wolf, Comitial Ambassador from the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg.

Von Mollenbec, on the part of his Highness the Prince of Isenburg.

Ratisbon, Aug. 1. 1806.

Full and Authentic Extracts of the Treaty of the Confederation of the Rhine, signed at Paris, July 12. and 19. 1806.

Since experience has shewn that the German Constitution is by no means sufficient for securing foreign and domestic peace to the South of Germany —therefore the following high contracting parties, viz. France, on the one part, and on the other Bavaria, Wurtemburgh, Baden, Cleves and Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Weilburg, and Usingen; Hohenzollern, Hechingen and Seigmartingen; Salm-Salm; Salm-Kyrburg, Isenburg, Aremberg, Lichtenstein, and the Count of Leyen, have agreed upon the articles of Confederation, as follows:—

Article I. The above German Powers separate themselves for ever from the League of the German Empire, and form an union by the name of the Confederation of the Rhine.

II. All proceedings of the Empire are henceforth null and void, in so far as respects the above parties.

III. They renounce all the Offices and Titles of the Empire. Declare their separation as from the 1st of August, at the assembly of the Empire at Ratisbon.

IV. The Electoral Arch-Chancellor re-

receives a new title, "Prince Primate and Most Serene Eminence."

V. The Electoral Prince of Baden, the Duke of Berg and the Landgrave of Darmstadt, receive the titles "Grand Duke and Royal Highness," accompanied with royal honours.

VI. Frankfort on the Mayne is the seat of the Confederation.—The Members form two Colleges, the one Royal, and the other Princely.

VII. The Members, in order to break off a dependence upon Foreign Powers, shall not remain in any foreign service. Whoever will not renounce such foreign service or dependence, shall deliver up his States to one of his children.

VIII. No one can alienate his Sovereignty in any other manner than as a confederated one.

IX. All quarrels shall be decided by the meeting of the Confederation at Frankfort.

X. The Presidency thereof belongs to the Prince Primate.—When divided into two Colleges, he shall be President of the Royal one, and the Duke of Nassau of the Princely.

XI. Four weeks after the declarations at Ratisbon, the Prince Primate shall propose a Constitutional Statute, which shall fix the time and manner of the Convocation, the order of the Deliberations, and the form of the Assembly.

XII. The Emperor Napoleon shall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation. In this quality he shall appoint the successor to the Prince Primate as often as one dies.

XIII. to XXIII. inclusive, point out the cessions and acquisitions of the Confederates. Thus Nassau cedes to Berg, the town of Deutz and its territory.—Bavaria acquires the Imperial City of Nuremberg and its territory. Darmstadt acquires the Burgh of Friedberg. The Prince Primate the Imperial City of Frankfort.

XXIV. The Members of the Confederation shall divest of their sovereignties all the Princes, Counts, and Lords, in the district of the confederated country. [Here follows the detail of the divisions, by which several of the considerable principalities are to be parcelled out, under two, three, and more new sovereigns. For instance, the Hohenloe country is parcelled out under Bavaria and Wurtemburg; the Taxis country under three, and Furstenberg under four different sovereigns.]

XXV. Also, all possessions of Knights companions of the Empire are overthrown. Should there be any property lying in the middle between two of the confederate states, such property is to be divided into two equal halves between the two sovereigns.

XXVI. Definition of the rights of sovereignty. They comprehend the legislation, the highest jurisdiction, civil policy, military conscriptions, and contributions of the sovereignties.

XXVII. The deposed Princes and Counts retain their domains and their rights as landlords, &c.

XXVIII. They shall retain, in criminal cases, the privilege of the Austregal Instanz for their persons.

XXIX. The expences of war shall be proportioned among the Confederates, according to circumstances.

XXX. The new Sovereigns shall take upon themselves a certain part of the debts of the deposed Princes and Counts.

XXXI. Every Member must reside within the confines of the confederated country.

XXXII. The Officers of State, if not retained by the new Sovereign, shall be pensioned.

XXXIII. Members of Military or Spiritual Orders, who lose their possessions, shall receive a yearly pension, according to circumstances, during life.

XXXIV. The Confederates renounce all pretensions to the possessions of their fellow Confederates, the eventful right of succession always excepted.

XXXV. Between the French Emperor and the Confederates, as well jointly as singly, an alliance is formed, in virtue of which, every Continental war, in which either of the two parties shall engage, shall become general.

XXXVI. Should a foreign or neighbouring power take up arms, the contracting parties shall arm also. The invitation thereto shall come from the Emperor Napoleon. The contingent supplies of the allies shall be divided into four parts. The Assembly of the Confederates shall determine how much of the contingency shall be put in motion.

XXXVII. Bavaria binds herself to fortify

fortify Augsburg and Lindau, and in both places to keep depots of artillery, arms, and ammunition, as well as field equipage.

XXXVIII. The contingencies are fixed in the following manner:

France furnishes . . .	200,000 men.
Bavaria	30,000 —
Wirtemberg	12,000 —
Baden	8,000 —
Berg	5,000 —
Darmstadt	4,000 —
Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others	4,000 —

XXXIX. The contracting parties will accept of the concurrence of any other German Princes and Powers to the Confederation, if not found to be contrary to the general interests of those already confederated.

XL. The ratification of these treaties shall be exchanged on the 25th inst. at Munich.

Paris, 12th *July*, 1806.

Subscribed by the Plenipotentiaries,

TALLEYRAND.	CETTO.
WINZENGERODE.	REITZENSTEIN.
SCHELL.	PAPPENHEIM.
GAGERN.	FISCHER.
GRENHEIM.	DURAND ST ANDRE.

The act of ratification of the Emperor was signed by the Emperor at St. Cloud, on the 19th July. It is countersigned by Talleyrand and the Secretary of State Maret.

By this new treaty of confederation, it appears, that Austria, Prussia, Sweden, the Electors of Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse, are put entirely out of the pale of the new Constitution. All the rest of the co-estates have renounced their allegiance to the ancient head of the Empire, and sworn fealty to Bonaparte. A door is left open for the admission of the other States into the Confederacy, and Bonaparte has adopted a most effectual mode of compelling the minor Princes to claim the benefit of being admitted into his league. None but those who adhere to it, are to enjoy the least authority in their respective territories. They can neither strike a few copper coins, maintain a few soldiers for the purpose of preserving their police, nor appoint magistrates for the administration of justice.—Thus the wildest anarchy is established in these petty Sovereignties, for the purpose of exciting the subject against the Prince, and compelling him to bow the neck to Bonaparte. There is, however, one clause in the treaty in which *harmony* in the families of the confederated Princes is *happily* preserved, by a stipulation for a Prince's resignation of the States to one of his children, if he does not renounce all other kinds of service except with States in the Confederation.

The first and immediate effect of this new confederation, is the downfal of the House of Austria. Whether compelled by the threats of Bonaparte, or chagrined at the defection of so many of the high co estates of the Empire, the Emperor Francis has renounced the high office of Emperor of Germany, which his family has held during eighteen reigns. —On the 7th of August his Majesty issued the following affecting Proclamation.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

"We, Francis Second, &c.

"Since the peace of Presburgh, all our attention and all our care has been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as Chief of the Germanic Empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

"The consequences, however, which ensued from some of the articles of the treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic Empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable States of the Empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely destroyed every such hope.

"Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our Imperial functions,

tions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes, while we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Germanic Empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as extinguished by the confederation of the States of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the Empire; and that we considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic Empire, do resign the Imperial Crown, and the Imperial Government.

"We absolve, at the same time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the Empire, particularly the Members of the Supreme Tribunal, and other Magistrates of the Empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal Chief of the Empire, according to the Constitution.

"We also absolve all our German Provinces and States of the Empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic Empire, and we desire in incorporating them with our Austrian States as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighbouring Powers and States, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

"Done at our residence, under our Imperial Seal. "FRANCIS."

Vienna, Aug. 6, 1806.

The above Paper is followed by an ADDRESS; in which the Emperor expresses his hope that the persons hitherto employed in the general service will be continued in their situations; and adds, that his Majesty will preserve the appointments to those who have hitherto drawn their salaries from the Imperial Chamber.

Previous to this avowal of weakness, Bonaparte seems to have been by no means satisfied with the Cabinet of Austria, and a very heavy complaint was made in one of the French papers, of a number of libels which have been circulated in Suabia, and which were alledged to have been sent from Vienna. The Emperor was threatened, in the most unequivocal manner, with the vengeance of Bonaparte, if the libels were not suppressed. Count Stadion, the Austrian Minister, seemed to be particularly obnoxious to Napoleon, and the Emperor of Germany was called upon, in the most peremptory manner, to dismiss him from his service. Whether the Emperor Francis has been able to conciliate the wrath of Napoleon on the point, we are yet to learn; but we find that Count Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, had an audience of Bonaparte on the 10th August, and delivered his credentials. It is worthy of remark, that the *Moniteur* only calls him Ambassador of the *Emperor of Austria.*

It is stated in the French journals, that the King of Prussia has recognized the Rhenish Confederacy, but has reserved to himself the right of forming a counter-confederation in the north of Germany. That such a confederacy will be, perhaps has been, formed, all the private letters agree in stating; but that it could at the present moment turn the tide of events, it would be idle to suppose. Yet, though the policy which Prussia has pursued, and the present situation of Austria, make it difficult to believe that they will take up arms at present, Bonaparte seems to suspect that their intentions are hostile, and has taken positions to enable him to act immediately against either, or both. A considerable army is advancing to the Inn; the troops in Holland are marching towards the Ems and Westphalia; and numerous corps are taking up positions on the verge of the Electorates of Saxony and Hesse.

The latest accounts from the Continent are of the most warlike complexion. The following is an outline of the intelligence received, down to the 6th of September.

Austria, unable longer to bear the accumulated insults and vexations to which she has so long submitted, has burst her fetters, and recovering her antient spirit, has joined the alliance with Russia and Prussia. The military preparations throughout all the Austrian states are reported to be on a most extensive scale.

The King of Prussia seems determined to try his strength with France. His field equipage had been got ready, and he was preparing to set out for the army. All the troops have left Berlin. The citizens were doing military duty, and

and the whole country was animated with the most hostile spirit towards the French. Gen. Blucher has published a proclamation to his troops, exhorting them to increase, in the approaching conflict, the honour of the Prussian name.

The *Elector of Saxony* has signed the treaty for the northern confederation, by which, besides the 30,000 men whom he now sends into the field, he undertakes to form several large corps of reserve. A treaty of alliance between Prussia and Hesse Cassel was signed on the 21st Aug. All the Hessian fortresses are in a state for holding out a siege, and the whole army is on the war establishment. The emperor Alexander is said to have signed the same treaty, and intends again to visit Berlin. The Russian troops ready for the field, on the frontiers of Germany and Prussia, amount to 200,000 men.

The Bavarian troops have taken forcible possession of the Prussian towns of Iphosen, Market, and Bibert. The states of the new Rhenish Confederation have received orders from Paris, to get ready their contingents immediately, and Bonaparte was expected at Frankfort early in September. Augereau has commanded the Senate of Frankfort to give him the names of those persons who lately issued the proclamation, disapproving of the change in the constitution. The Senate, with unexpected firmness, declared it to be the work, not of some of their members, but of their whole body!

We have already stated (p. 639.) that the Russian envoy at Paris had concluded a treaty of peace with France. The French official Journal announced with singular confidence that this treaty would be *ratified* at St Petersburgh on *Napoleon's Birth Day*, August 15th.—It may seem therefore somewhat extraordinary, that on this very day, the treaty was actually laid before a grand Russian Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor himself presided. But no ratification took place, as the French editor vainly predicted. On the contrary, the treaty has been rejected *in toto*, and his Imperial Majesty announced his refusal in a circular note, addressed to all the foreign ambassadors at Petersburgh, which contains the following paragraph:

"M. d'Oubril took upon himself to sign a definitive treaty with the French Government. But that act, far from fulfilling the magnanimous intentions of his Imperial Majesty, is *entirely contrary to the orders and instructions which M. d'Oubril had received.* In consequence of this consideration, his Imperial Majesty has not thought fit to ratify the treaty. Yet, in order to leave no possible means of restoring peace and general tranquillity untried, the Imperial Ministry has received orders to make known again to the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, the basis on which his Imperial Majesty will be ready to renew the negociations; so that it will still depend upon the French Government to accept or decline the equally just and moderate proposals which are made to it."

The rejection of this treaty has excited much speculation at the different Courts in Germany, and not a little consternation among the politicians of Paris. It is conjectured to have been particularly inimical to the interests of Prussia, to whom, it is also said, the Emperor Alexander has very candidly made a communication respecting it. This circumstance is said to have again united these Courts in bonds of amity, and reciprocal assurances of friendship have been exchanged between them.

The mediation of the Emperor Alexander betwixt the Kings of Sweden and Prussia has been at length successful, and their differences have been amicably adjusted. The Swedish frigates have been removed from before the Prussian ports. The Prussian troops have been withdrawn from the duchy of Lauenburgh, which is again occupied by the Swedes. And it is generally rumoured on the Continent, that Sweden will join Prussia in the Northern Confederation.

The King of Sweden has taken possession of the Government of Ratzeburgh, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, and the Royal Arms have every where replaced the Prussian Eagle!

The Porte, alarmed at the operations of Russia, is making great preparations for war. All Russian subjects have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to quit the Turkish dominions.

ITALY.

ITALY.

Defeat of the French in Calabria.

In our last Mag.(p. 635.) it was shortly stated, that a body of British troops from Sicily had landed in Calabria, for the support of the Neapolitans who had taken up arms, and that the French Generals were not strong enough to oppose them.—The French official journal preserved a profound silence respecting this event,—while the other prints acknowledged some advantage to be gained by the British, who had taken a French General and about 300 prisoners. —Official accounts having been received from Gen. Sir John Stuart, we are now enabled to relate the particulars of this expedition, which has proved highly successful and honourable to the British arms.

Our troops landed on the 1st July to the southward of St Euphemia, in the Bay of that name.—No opposition was made to their landing, and a reconnoitring party was immediately pushed forward, who dislodged a body of 400 French troops from a wood, making about 200 of them prisoners. The hardy Calabrian peasants flocked in crowds to our standards. Upwards of 3000 embodied themselves in less than two days. Provisions were brought in in plenty, and the peasants refused to receive payment for them, alledging that they could not suffer those to pay them who came to rescue them from the hateful tyranny of the French.

General Stuart published a Proclamation to the Calabrians, inviting them to shake off the yoke of French tyranny —he promised them protection for their persons, property, laws, and religion— he offered arms to the loyal and the brave, and pardon to those who had been debauched from their allegiance by the Usurper—honourable and gratifying contrast to the conduct of the enemy, who have sent forth Massena, to enforce submission by fire and sword, and to punish with death those who will not forfeit their allegiance and their fidelity to their lawful Sovereign! The hardy Calabrians needed not any other incentives than their own hatred and detestation of the French. The red cockade, the cockade of the King of Naples, was seen every where. Meanwhile, Sir Sid. Smith aided the operations of our troops, by an attack upon the Castle of Amanthea, a fortress to the northward of St Euphemia, and inaccessible on the land side. It was attacked whilst our army was landing, and taken with about 400 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Of the subsequent operations of our army, the following accounts were published in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*.

Camp on the Plain of Maida,
SIR, *July* 6. 1806.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action in which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.

General Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarkation at St Euphemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence, of defeating us.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst. I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with four pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops, who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his position, and, having left four companies of Watteville's regiment under Major Fisher, to protect the stores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the body of the army marched the next morning, according to the following detail:—

Advanced Corps—Lieut. Col. Kempt, with two four-pounders; Light Infantry Battalion, Detachment Royal Corsican Rangers, Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers.

1st Brigade—Brig. Gen. Cole, with three four-pounders; Grenadier Battalion, and 27th regiment.

2d Brigade—Brig.-General Ackland, with three four-pounders; 78th and 81st regiments.

3d Brigade—Col. Oswald, with two four-pounders; 58th regiment, and Watteville's

teville's regiment, five companies—20th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of Artillery, Major Lemoine —4 six-pounders and 2 howitzers.

Total—Rank and file, including the Royal Artillery, 4795.

General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St Euphemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood. —The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approach to him from the sea side (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left), was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements.

Had General Regnier thought proper to remain upon his ground, the difficulties of access to him were such that I could not possibly have made an impression upon him. But quitting this advantage, and crossing the river with his entire force, he came down to meet us upon the open plain—a measure to which he was no doubt encouraged by a consideration of his cavalry, an arm with which, unfortunately, I was altogether unprovided.

After some loose firing from the flankers to cover the deploiements of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line was the battalion of light infantry commanded by Lieut-Col. Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with 150 chosen battalion men of the 35th regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them, was the favourite French regiment 1st Legere. The two corps, at the distance of about 150 yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order, and awful silence, they advanced towards each other until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier-General Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light infantry, with great spirit availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Macleod, and the 81st regiment, under Major Plenderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brig.-Gen. Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the grenadiers under Lieut.-Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successfully repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieut.-Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina, with the 20th regiment, and was coming up to the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well-directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among whom are General Compere, and an Aid-de-Camp, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks), amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the

the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.

His Majesty may, perhaps, still deign to appreciate more highly the atchievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division, which the enemy were said to be expecting, had all joined them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation then 7000 men.

Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able; but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.

The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than 4000 men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his Majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished.

I am now beginning my march southward, preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals were so imperiously called for as in the present; seldom an occasion where a General had a fairer opportunity of observing them.

(After an animated eulogium on the conduct of the officers and men commanding the different divisions of the army, &c. the General adds)—

The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy: but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun boats as would have greatly favoured us, had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude however of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, their anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so. I have the honour, &c.

J. Stuart, Major Gen.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the British troops under the command of Major General Sir John Stuart, in the battle on the plains of St Euphemia, near Maida, July 4. 1806.

Royal Artillery—2 horses killed; 3 gunners wounded. Grenadier Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file wounded. Light Infantry Battalion—1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file wounded. 20th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded. 27th Foot, 1st Bat.—6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file wounded. 58th Foot, 1st Bat.—2 rank and file wounded. 78th Foot, 2d Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded. 81st Foot, 1st Battalion—3 serjeants, 16 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file wounded. Regiment of Watteville—3 rank and file wounded. Royal Corsican Rangers—3 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded. Total—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Light Infantry Battalion—Captain M'Lean, of 20th foot. Wounded—Grenadier Battalion—Major Hammill, of Royal Regiment of Malta. Light Infantry Battalion—Major Paulett, of the 44th Foot, severely. 78th Foot, 2d Battalion—Lieut. Col. M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Captains D. M'Pherson and D. M'Gregor: Lieut. James M'Kay; Ensigns Colin M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor. 81st Foot, 1st Battalion—Capt. Waterhouse; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ginger. Staff—Lieut. Col. Moore, of 23d Light Dragoons, acting Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Sir John Stuart.

Ex-

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Sir John Stuart to Hugh Elliot, Esq. dated Messina, 3d August, 1806.

Having occasion to send an express to my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Bulkeley, at Palermo, I avail myself of the opportunity to acquaint you with another fortunate result of our auspicious day at Maida.— Cotrone, with all its stores, magazines, &c. and 600 troops (now prisoners), capitulated on Wednesday evening last, to the land and naval forces of his Britannic Majesty, under Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, of the 78th regiment, and Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's frigate Amphion, who were assisted in their operations against that place, and upon the adjacent coasts, by the gun boats of his Sicilian Majesty. Three hundred prisoners, who prove to be survivors of the wounded, after the action of the 4th ult. are already arrived in this port.

Gen. Regnier, who had endeavoured to hold his position, under much embarrassment for some time past, between Cotrone and Catanzaro, has retreated precipitately towards Tarento; and it was reported when the transport left Cotrone, that he had been attacked by the masse, and had lost 6 or 700 of his fiying people.

I am now to congratulate you on the total evacuation of Calabria Ultra, in which single province, previous to the action of the 4th, we have every certainty that the enemy had a distributed force of at least 9000 men; of these, when Gen. Regnier quitted his position near Cotrone, certainly not 3000 remained. The losses of the French in upper Calabria have also borne a proportion.

A great deal of heavy ordnance, lately transported by the French to Cotrone, besides what was found mounted on the Castle, amounting in the whole to about forty pieces, have fallen into our hands.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Col. MacLeod, to Major General Sir John Stuart, dated Amphion Frigate, off Cotrone, 27th July, 1806.

By the letter I had the honour of addressing to you on the 24th inst. accompanying the duplicates of my letters of the preceding evening, you will be aware that it was my intention to move in conjunction with Capt. Hoste's squadron, to this place on the following day, under an impression, that a feint on the enemy's rear, and this his sole remaining depot, would induce him to divide his force, and of course make it so much the more easy for the Chiefs of the Masse to succeed in their projected attacks on his position at Catanzaro.

The fleet got under weigh accordingly at eight o'clock, P. M. and the following morning (although a considerable distance from the shore) I had the satisfaction to observe the French army in full retreat towards Cotrone. As their route or road appeared to run nearly parallel to, and within gun-shot of the beach, and to be bounded on the opposite side by a chain of mountains, no better opportunity could be offered, apparently, for an effectual co-operation with the Masse. With this view Capt. Hoste made a prompt disposition of his frigate and small craft, while the transports were directed to make sail towards a point considerably in front of the enemy's column, and to make a demonstration of landing there. This appearance occasioned, in the first instance, a halt of the enemy's column; and in the next, a change of its direction towards the mountains. Capt. Hoste was enabled, however, to open a brisk cannonade on his centre and rear, which appeared to be immediately affected by it; and in an hour's time, occasioned those parts of his column to break and disperse in the mountains.

The enemy's loss in this affair amounted to about 50 or 60 wounded, who were brought in waggons to Cotrone this morning. After the dispersion of the enemy in the mountains, the fleet made sail towards this place, his supposed destination, where the frigate and transports came to an anchor, after exchanging a few shot with the citadel, at eight o'clock in the evening. In the morning we discovered that the enemy's army had not yet arrived, but under an anxious expectation for their appearance, a disposition was made with the transports and men of war to give him every possible annoyance; and accordingly, having permitted him quietly to take up his position within gun-shot, the frigate's broadside was brought to bear upon him, and, in the space of half an hour, completely dislodged and obliged him to take up a new position without the range of her guns, in the mountains.

Amphion,

Amphion Frigate, off Cotrone, 6 P. M.
SIR, *July* 29. 1806.

Several appearances in the French encampment, concurring with other information I had received on the evening of the 27th, that the enemy meditated a move, I thought it proper to detain a communication I had prepared for you on that day, until I could convey more decided intelligence on this important subject. I have now the utmost satisfaction in acquainting you, that the greatest part of the French army retreated in a northerly direction from Cotrone, just before daylight on the morning of the 28th ult.

Immediately on obtaining this information, I dispatched expresses to the different Chiefs of the Masse, requiring them to concert arrangements for a close pursuit, and pointed out the many advantages they must consequently have over a flying and dispirited enemy in their mountains.

Our information of yesterday stated that 1000 men had been left to garrison the town and city of Cotrone. But several deserters, who joined us this morning, having mentioned that the greatest part of this force had marched to join their army in the course of the night, Capt. Hoste agreed with myself in the propriety of summoning the town and citadel to surrender to the forces under our orders, conceiving that the immediate possession of what we understood to be the enemy's sole depot, and dernier resort in Lower Calabria in point of position, together with the removal of his stores, &c. might contribute to prevent his attempt to enter the Province.

I have now the pleasure to inclose copies of the summons, and of the terms of Capitulation finally agreed upon.

I shall find it however necessary to disembark a considerable part of my battalion this day to cover the evacuation of the town and citadel, and to superintend the completion of the other Articles of the Capitulation. After which I shall immediately re-embark, and propose to make the best of my way to Messina on the 2d or 3d of August, unless previously I may receive such information as may alter my opinion, that the French have completely evacuated Lower Calabria for the present.

The number of prisoners and deserters now with this fleet amount to about 500, of which number one half and upwards are sick and wounded.

The enemy being, I believe, now completely driven from the Lower, if not both Calabrias, I cannot resist this opportunity of offering my congratulations on so brilliant a result to the expedition undertaken by the army under your immediate command, which cannot fail to be recorded in the British annals as an atchievement of the first order.—I have the honour to be, &c. P. M'LEOD.

After the defeat of the French army, Sir John Stuart issued a second proclamation, to the following effect:—

After announcing the victory, he holds out the example of such happy success as a farther incitement to the Calabrians to join in establishing the authority of their legitimate Sovereign: he offers them arms and ammunition, not to be used for private vengeance, but against the common enemy; and while the brave General congratulates them on the fortunate success of the British arms, he expresses his anxiety that humanity should accompany their progress.—— "Above all," says he, "I charge you to treat the prisoners, that may fall into your power, well. I further command you to send out constant parties of patroles, to collect the stragglers and wounded in your mountains and forests. For every prisoner that you conduct in safety to the British army you shall be rewarded. I promise to give you six ducats for each private, and twenty ducats for each officer."

In order to put a stop to the barbarities exercised by the French upon the Calabrian royalists, Sir John issued a third proclamation on the 18th July, in which, after a fair statement of facts, he reminds the French Commanders, that not only many of their declared and known partizans were in his power, but that the signal success of the army under his command had placed in his hands above three thousand prisoners. "If, therefore," he concludes, "such violence is not put an end to in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe, but indispensible law of reprisals."

SCOTTISH

Scottish Chronicle.

Harbour of Ardrossan.

THE harbour of Ardrossan, on the west coast of Ayrshire, calculated as a port for a canal which is to pass from thence thro' Paisley, to Glasgow, (as well as the canal) has been brought forward entirely under the patronage of the Earl of Eglinton The 31st of July was fixed on for the foundation stone being laid, it being the birth-day of Lord Montgomerie. On the summit of the rocks Lord Eglinton caused tents to be erected, in one of which were tables for 300 persons; there was also an elegant tent for the reception of the Ladies.

The Free Masons of the ancient mother lodge, Kilwinning, with their Grand Master, William Blair of Blair, Esq. and a party of the Saltcoats volunteers, with the band of the Airshire rifle battalion, proceeded from the town of Saltcoats, along the shore to Ardrossan. Before the procession arrived at the harbour, they were joined by the Earl of Eglinton, accompanied by a number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the county and neighbourhood, by Mr Telford the engineer, &c. At the moment the procession, amidst crowds of spectators, arrived at the pier, the Countess of Eglinton, attended by Lady Montgomerie, and above fifty Ladies of the first rank and distinction in the county, appeared on the point of an eminence, near the old castle of Ardrossan, which overlooks the bay. At three o'clock the principal foundation stone, at the point where the pier is connected with the shore, was laid by the Grand Master, with the usual solemnities. In this stone were deposited, one bottle containing coins of his present Majesty; also another bottle, containing a list of the names of the subscribers, and the acts of Parliament under which it is to be executed.

Inscription.

"In the Reign of the most Gracious Sovereign George III. the Right Hon. Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, Lord Montgomerie and Kilwinning, Baron Ardrossan, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, first suggested the formation of a HARBOUR and WET DOCKS at this place, to be connected with a canal to Paisley and Glasgow; and afterwards, under the patronage and patriotic exertions of his Lordship, two acts of Parliament have been passed, for carrying into execution these works, so well calculated for the improvement and prosperity of the country, on plans by Thomas Telford Esq. engineer. William Blair, Esq. of Blair, Grand Master Mason, of the ancient mother lodge, Kilwinning, laid the Foundation Stone of these works, on the 31st day of July, 1806, and of the Æra of Masonry, 5806. May Almighty God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, bless and prosper the undertaking, and protect to the latest ages the name of Montgomerie."

The Earl of Eglinton addressed the company present in a very neat speech, in which his Lordship stated, 'that though in the course of nature he could not expect to see these works at the summit of their prosperity, he had no doubt that long after he and many of those who had given aid to the measure were gone, the country would reap the advantages of them, and estimate their true value." Thereafter a very impressive and suitable prayer was given, by the Rev. Mr Duncan, minister of Ardrossan, and immediately on a flag being hoisted in the adjacent mason's shed, where the stone had been prepared, a round was fired from eight field pieces, placed near the old Castle, and returned from two of his Majesty's cutters which were stationed in the Bay, with 21 guns.

Two tables, each 120 feet long, were laid, and upwards of 200 persons sat down to a splendid dinner, with choice wines, and every fruit of the season, provided by the Earl of Eglinton. After dinner several loyal and appropriate toasts were given. About seven o'clock, the Earl and his Countess proceeded to Eglinton Castle, where a splendid ball concluded the evening; at Saltcoats also, various parties spent the evening in dancing and festivity.

It must give great pleasure to every friend of his country to see, during a most expensive war, extensive works, of the greatest public utility, every where carried on with a spirit and energy, as if the nation was in profound peace.

LORD NELSON'S TOWER.—The Gentlemen in the vicinity of Forres having raised a liberal subscription for erecting a Monument to the memory of the immortal Nelson, and his brave companions, who fell with him in atchieving the glorious victory of Trafalgar, the foundation stone

of

of the edifice was laid on the 26th *August* by James Brodie of Brodie, Esq. M.P and Provincial Grand Master Mason. It is an Octagon Tower, 24 feet in diameter, and 75 in height, conformable to a plan furnished by Mr Charles Stewart, Architect at Darnaway Castle. The scite of the building is the summit of the Cloven Hills, in the immediate vicinity of Forres, commanding a view of the Murray Firth, and eight surrounding counties.

LORD MELVILLE.

In addition to the addresses voted by different bodies to Lord Melville on his acquittal (as given in our Mag. for July,) we insert the following from the highly respectable Society of *Writers to his Majesty's Signet*, which was voted at a general meeting of the Society held in the Signet hall on the 24th of June, on a division 120 against 38.

ADDRESS.

"MY LORD—Among the numerous congratulations which you are now receiving, permit us, the Writers to his Majesty's Signet, to express our sincere joy at the issue of the solemn trial which you have lately undergone.

"From our long and intimate knowledge of your Lordship's character for a period of nearly thirty years, during the greater part of which you presided over this Society, we were little afraid of the result of an investigation which affected your honour; and the decision of the High Court of Parliament has proved that our confidence was well founded.

"Considering the intimate connection which the Society now has with your Son, we cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of also congratulating your Lordship, upon his manly and able conduct in the late trying situation in which he was placed; and we sincerely hope, that both your Lordship and he may long live to enjoy these honours, which, for your faithful services, our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon you.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Signed in name of, and by appointment of the Society, by

HUGH WARRENDER."

Dep. Keeper,

Addresses, in similar terms, have also been voted to his Lordship by the Society of Solicitors at Law in Edinburgh; by the burghs of Dumfries, Lanark, Stirling, Haddington, North Berwick, Kinghorn, and a great many others.

On Friday June 27. a large company of Lord Melville's friends dined together in the Assembly Rooms, George Street, Edinburgh; the Earl of Haddington in the chair. Upwards of 500 persons sat down to table, among whom were the Earls of Haddington, Moray, and Dalhousie, Lords Napier, Elibank, Downe, and Elchies, Lord President, and several of the Judges, and a great number of Gentlemen of rank and distinction from all quarters of the country. The entertainment was in the highest stile of elegance, and was conducted with a degree of regularity and good order, that did much credit to the six gentlemen who had been previously appointed Stewards for the occasion. Many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and several excellent songs were given. The utmost harmony and joy prevailed till a late hour, when the company broke up. Near 600 tickets were issued by the Stewards, at one guinea and a half each. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fire-works in St. Andrew's square.

LEITH RACES.—Began on the 4th August. *Monday*, the City of Edinburgh's purse of 50 guineas was won by Mr Lonsdale's grey horse at three heats, beating three others. *Tuesday*, the King's purse of 100 guineas was won by Mr Hodgson's grey mare Priscilla, beating two others. *Wednesday*, Mr Hodgson's bay mare Lady Mary walked the course for a subscription purse of 50 guineas. *Thursday*, the Hunters' purse of 50 guineas was won by Mr Baird's mare by Toby, beating Mr Baillie's horse Toby, who unfortunately foundered the third round of the second heat. *Friday*, Mr Hodgson's bay mare Lady Mary again walked the course for the Ladies purse of 50 guineas. *Saturday*, a purse for the beaten horses of the week was won by Mr Best's bay mare Fairy, beating another. There were several matches betwixt some officers of the 1st dragoons, and some hack races, none of which, more than the principal races, afforded any sport. There were few equipages on the sands, and seldom so thin an attendance of persons of rank and fashion.

On Saturday the 28th June, the Royal Company of Archers shot for the Edinburgh Silver Arrow, which was gained by Chas. Cunningham, Esq. And on Saturday the 12th July, the King's Prize was shot for on Burntsfield Links by the Royal Company of Archers, and gained by John Russel, Esq. clerk to the signet.

The Silver Club, given by the City of Edinburgh to the Hon. Society of Golfers, was played for over Leith Links on Saturday August 2. and won by James Scott, clerk to the signet.

During the violent thunder storm on the 9th of August, a pleasure boat overset off Inchcolm, and Mr Crawfurd, son of the late Capt. Crawfurd of Carronbank, and four

four men belonging to Queensferry, were all unfortunately lost. One of the bodies was cast ashore at Portobello, and another near Queensferry, some weeks after, both in a mutilated state.

Civil Appointments.

The Hon. Frederick Eden (son of Lord Auckland) is appointed one of the tellers of Exchequer, vice Lord Thurlow deceast.

Col. Robert Anstruther is appointed conjunct Clerk of the Bills in Scotland, in room of his father Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. who has resigned.

The counties of Caithness and Sutherland are now divided into separate sheriffdoms, and James Trail Esq; is continued Sheriff-depute of Caithness, and George Cranston Esq. advocate is appointed Sheriff depute of Sutherland.

The King has presented the Rev. Robert Lunan to the church of Kinnettles, vice the Rev. David Ferny, deceast. The Rev. Thomas Brown to the church of Tongland, vice Mr Robb, deceast. The Rev Andrew Burns to the church of Glenila, vice Mr Peat, deceast. And the Rev. David Inglis to the church of Lochlee, vice Mr Perse, deceast.

The Rev. John Dick has been elected minister of Rutherglen by the Town Council, in room of Mr Forlong, deceast.

John Græme, Esq. of Eskbank, has presented the Rev. Robert Haldane to the Church of Drumelzier, vacant by the death of the Rev John Welsh.

June 24 The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the usual examinations:

Of Scotland.—John Hastie, Andrew Halliday, Alexander M'Donald, David Martin, and Wm. Thomson. *From England*—Henry Herbert Southey, John Thatcher, Wm Winstanley, and John B. Freer.—*From Ireland.*—George Clarke, John Morrison, James Brown, Matthew Quinlan, Samuel Ferguson, Thomas Hancock, Richard Hanly, and Luke Burne. *From America*—John Wragg, and John Taylor.

Sept. 12. The Senatus Academicus also conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on the following gentlemen:

From Virginia—,John Wharton. *From Geneva*—Peter Marignac. *From England*—William Bealy, Richard Byam Dennison, John Eyre, Jonathan Roger Stokes. *From Wales*—Wm. Mason. *From Ireland*—Jeremiah Curtayne, Thomas Doxey, Henry Edgeworth, Patrick Fleming, Timothy Kerin, Samuel L'Estrange, James Ogilby. *Of Scotland*—Robert Briggs, Archibald Campbell, Alex. Gardner, and Robert M'Lean.

On the 23d June, at Edinr. James Ramsay, Esq. late of the Island of Barbadoes, now Sir James Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain, was, by the unanimous verdict of a respectable Jury, consisting chiefly of Gentlemen of the law, served heir male to Sir Gilbert Ramsay, first Baronet of Balmain.

MARRIAGES.

June 26. At Crichton House, Hugh Broughton, Esq deputy cashier of Excise, to Miss Mary Wardrop, daughter of James Wardrop, Esq. late of Torbanhill.

30. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. H. Beckwith, assistant Adjutant General at Kilkenny, to Miss Sophia Irving, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Irving, of the 70th regiment.

July 21. At Cunninghamhead, Ayrshire, Lieut.-Col. Reid, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Christina Snodgrass, eldest daughter of Neil Snodgrass Esq. of Cunninghamhead.

23. At Lambeth church, Col. Thornton of Thornville royal in Yorkshire, to Miss E. Cawston of Munden, in Essex.

August 19 At London, Major John Malcolm, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal establishment, to Miss Eleanor Todd, of Darlington.

22. At Brechin, the Rev. George Whitson, one of the ministers of Brechin, to Miss Mollison, daughter of the late Provost Mollison of that place.

23. At Easingwold, W. Oglevy Frazer, Lieut. Royal Navy, to Miss Preston, daughter of Wm. Preston, Esq. of the above place.

27. At Castle Huntly, Perthshire, Lieut Col. Thomas Inglis, of the Edinburgh militia, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Ainslie, second daughter of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton.

28. At Lennel House, Roxburghshire, the Hon Gilbert Elliott, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Minto, to Miss Mary Brydone, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Principal Robertson.

28. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Henry Spry, Royal Marines, to Miss Fullertona Frances Craw, youngest daughter of the late John Craw, Esq. of Haddington.

29. At ditto, Capt. Macarthur, to Miss Elisabeth Wemyss, daughter of David Wemyss, Esq. of St Andrew's.

30. At Bernard Bower, near Edinburgh, Robert Gordon, Esq. younger of Edintore, writer to the signet, to Mrs Burnet, widow of Arch. Burnet, Esq late of Bengal

—. In Hertfordshire, George Frere Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Grant, sister of John Peter Grant, Esq. of Rothiemurchus.

Sept. 1. At London, the Hon. George Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miss Head, daughter of the late Francis Head, Esq of St Andrew's Hall, Norfolk.

Sept.

Sept. 2. At Jedburgh, William Somerville, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to Miss Rutherford of Knowsouth.

3. At St Pancras, Lieut. George Rudall, of the South Devon militia, to Miss Louisa Dunbar, daughter of Sir George Dunbar Bart.

—. At Ballater, Thomas Burnett, Esq. Advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Mary Garden, daughter of the deceased Peter Garden, Esq. of Delgaty.

—. At Bath, Peter Latouche, jun. M. P. for Leitrim, to the Hon. Miss Caroline Maude, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Hawarden.

11. At Edinburgh, James Skene, Esq. of Rubislaw, to Miss Jane Forbes, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.

13. At Coldstream, Ensign Aaron Reid, of the 2d battalion 72d Highlanders, to Miss Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderstone.

15. At Danevale Park, Mr John M'Intyre, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Eliza Anna Ferrier, fourth daughter of Major-General Ferrier of Bellside.

22. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thos. Williams, Horsham, Sussex, to Miss Graham Playfair, daughter of the late Mr James Playfair, architect, Russel Place, London.

BIRTHS.

June 21. At Dallers house, Mrs Campbell of Skerrington, a daughter.

—. At London, the Hon. Mrs Ferguson, sister of Lord Duncan, a son and heir.

Aug. 23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hawthorn of Castlewig, a son.

23. At Culter, Mrs William Wilson, of Wilsonton, a son.

23. At Southampton, Lady Charlotte Howard, a son.

—. At Dublin, the Countess of Belmore, a daughter.

—. At London, Viscountess Acheson, a son and heir.

—. At Kirkdale, the Lady of Sir William Loraine Bart. a son.

Lately, at Forres, Mrs Grant of Aucharnick, a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Admiral Duddingston, a son.

3. The Lady of Peter Miller, Esq. younger of Dalswinton, a son.

3. Mrs Hamilton, younger of Sundrum, a son.

4. At Meggetland, near Edinburgh, Mrs Stewart, a son.

4. At Barrock-house, the Lady of John Sinclair, Esq. of Barrock, a daughter.

5. At Thorndon Hall, in Essex, Lady Petre, of two sons; the youngest survived only a few hours.

5. At London, Lady Charlotte Gould, a daughter.

11. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major James Cunninghame, a son.

—. Mrs Falconer of Brightmony, a daughter.

—. At Kelly, the Lady of the Hon. Major Ramsay, a daughter.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Paterson of Carpow, a son.

—. At Delvin House, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a son.

14. At Linlithgow, Mrs Liston, a daughter.

17. At Camis-Escan, Mrs Hamilton Dundas, younger of Duddingston, a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the Lady of the Hon. Archibald M'Donald, a daughter.

23. At Airds, Mrs Livingston of Airds, a daughter.

24. At Mamhead House, Devonshire, the Hon. Mrs Dundas of Arniston, Lady of the Lord Chief Baron, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 4. On his passage from India, the Hon. Col. Carleton, 25th light dragoons, eldest son of Gen. Lord Dorchester.

March, At Madras, Erskine Nimmo, Esq.

April 12. On the coast of Timor, Capt. Alexander Law, of the ship Greenwich.

24 Off St Domingo, Mr William W. Houston, midshipman on board the Atlas, son of the late Andrew Houston, Esq. of Jordanhill.

May 19. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Capt. Philip Armstrong of the royal artillery, son of Dr Armstrong of Doncaster.

31. At St Vincent's, Crie Meek, Esq.

June 1. At Grenada, the Hon. Alex. Scott, a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council for that colony.

9. At Water Valley, Jamaica, Thomas Nasmyth, Esq. M. D. of Rhodes Hall.

10. On board the Ann, Capt. Thomson, on the passage from Jamaica, Mr Alexander Willis, fourth son of the late Mr Robert Willis, Dunse.

25. At his estate of Whitehall in Jamaica, George Napier Esq. one of the oldest residents in Clarendon parish.

26. At Bristol, in the 75th year of his age, John Paterson, Esq. of London, and of Carmacoup, in the county of Lanark; one of the oldest merchants in the Canada trade.

—. At Jamaica, Mr Gillespie, surgeon of the Morne Fortunee sloop of war.

July 5. At Baltimore in Maryland, James Somerville Esq. merchant, much lamented.

17. At Nassau, Bahama, Mr Powell, surgeon of his majesty's brig Port Mahon. He died of his wound received in a duel with Mr Conrade Coakley, who fell on the spot.

Sept.

July 17. At Jamaica, Capt. John Seater, of the Mediator frigate.

24. At Leith, suddenly, Mr Robert Jopp, merchant, much and justly regreted.

31. At Lisbon, of a decline, Signor Lunardi, the celebrated aeronaut.

Lately, Alexander Drew, Esq. of Craigencallie.

Aug. 1. In Russia, Charles Gascoigne, Esq. formerly one of the original partners of the Carron Company in Scotland. He was actual Counsellor of State to his Imperial Majesty, and Knight of several orders.

Aug. 1. On board his Majesty's ship Saturn, off Cadiz, Lieut, James Flint, son of the late Lieut. Col. Flint.

8. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Patrick O'-Brien, the Irish giant. This extraordinary man, whose height exceeded eight feet, was born at Kinsale, in Ireland, and had long been the wonder of the age. He was interred at the Catholic chapel in Trenchard-street, Bristol. The stupendous coffin, for this remarkable personage, was in length nine feet five inches; and five men got into it with ease, and had the lid placed upon it. The brass-plate contained the following inscription: "Patrick Cotter O'-Brien, of Kinsale, Ireland, whose stature was eight feet one inch. Died September 8, 1806, aged 46 years." There were emblems on it, denoting the deceased to have belonged to the Masonic Order of Knights Templar.

9. George Crawford, Esq. only surviving child of the late Captain David Crawford of Carronbank. He was unfortunately lost in a pleasure boat off Inchcolm in the Frith of Forth, during the violent thunder storm in the afternoon of that day.

17. At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, third daughter and co-heiress of John Earl of Buckinghamshire.

17. At Liverpool, James Jackson, M.D. of Manchester, and son of Mr John Jackson, West Calder.

18. At Burnbank, Charles Campbell, Esq. of Leckuary, merchant in Glasgow.

19. At Stirling, Mr James Millar, architect, in the 38th year of his age.

20. At Hawick, Mrs Martha Ogilvie, wife of Thomas Turnbull, Esq. of Fenwick.

21. At Perth, aged 23, Mr William Augustus Demaria, Assistant Surgeon of the 67th regiment of foot.

23. At Worthing, suddenly, the Hon. W. H. Bouverie, brother of the Earl of Radnor. He married Lady Bridget Douglas, sister of the Earl of Morton.

24. At Musselburgh, after a lingering illness, Mrs Elizabeth Whyte, spouse of Mr John Grant, merchant in Leith.

26. At Hawick, Mr James Inglis, school and post-master, in the 84th year of his age.

26. At London, Mr James Robson, an eminent bookseller.

27. At Leith, Mrs Henson, widow of John Henson, Esq. of Islington.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Carre, relict of the late John Carre, Esq. of Caverse, and sister to the late Sir John Riddel of Riddel.

28. At Strachur-park, General John Campbell of Strachur, Colonel of the 57th regiment of foot.

29. At Stirling, Mrs Helen Glasford, spouse of Mr Robert Carrick merchant there.

—. At Dundee, Mr James Ballingall, merchant.

—. At the Countess Dowager of Erroll's, in Queen Street, Edinburgh, aged 33, Lady Frances Hay, seventh daughter of the late James Earl of Errol. She dropt down suddenly in a fit while entering her bedchamber after supper, and expired in a short time.

Sept. 1. At Chelsea, Edward Nairne, Esq. F.R.S. in the 81st year of his age, formerly optician to his Majesty, in Cornhill, London.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Gordon, widow of the deceased Mr Nathaniel Mackie, minister of Balmaclellan, and eldest daughter of the late Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Carleton.

3. At Dundee, Mrs Ann Graham, relict of the late Robert Fletcher of Ballinshoe, Esq. and daughter of the late Robert Graham of Fintray, Esq.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes White, relict of Mr David Murray, one of the Depute Clerks of Session.

4 At Brunstane House, Mrs Anne Mackenzie, spouse of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the signet.

5. At Hull, Miss Jane P. Bertram, only daughter of Dr Bertram physician there.

—. At Jersey, in the 95th year of his age, still possessing his faculties in a very eminent degree, Charles Lampriere, Esq. of Rosel, many years Chief Magistrate of that island.

—. At London, Lachlan Maclachlan, Esq. aged 44 years, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th regiment of foot.

9. At Edin. Mrs Isabella Mary Gordon, daughter of the late Col. George Gordon, of the Scots Brigade, and spouse of Dr James Macneil of Stevenston.

10. At Edinburgh, aged two years, William Dundas, second son of Lieut. Gen. Francis Dundas.

10. At Plymouth, Mr Thomas Maitland, eldest son of Capt. F. L. Maitland, of the Loire frigate.

Sept.

Sept. 11. At his house of Greenlaw, aged 84, Charles Ross, Esq

12. At his seat at Dulwich, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Edward Thurlow, Lord Thurlow of Ashfield in Suffolk, one of the Tellers of Exchequer, a Privy Counsellor, and formerly Lord Chancellor of England. His Lordship's illness was very short. The day before he died, he was in his ordinary health, but towards the evening complained of an uncommon chillness; and, by advice of his friends, took a warm drink on retiring to rest. In the morning his servant found him dead and cold. His Lordship never was married; the title (being to his own issue male) is thus extinct. He is succeeded in his estate by his nephew Edward Thurlow, Esq. son of the late Lord Bishop of Durham. His Lordship was an able lawyer, and a bold and forcible pleader. His reputation as a Judge stood likewise very high; and tho' his manner was often rough, yet his talents commanded the respect of his country.

13. At Chiswick-house in Middlesex, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, his Majesty's secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr Fox's complaint was the dropsy, which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. The first operation of tapping, on the 7th of August, afforded some temporary relief; and at the pressing solicitation of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr Fox consented to remove from his house in Palace-yard to the Duke's seat at Chiswick, to try the effect of a change of air. The alarming symptoms, however, again recurred, and a repetition of the operation became necessary, which was accordingly performed by Mr Cline with much skill on the 31st of August, when about seven quarts of water were drawn off, and next day nearly the same quantity. Mr Fox again obtained some relief by these operations; but in a few days, a languor and general debility of the intestines ensued. He became gradually more weak and languid, till Saturday the 13th, at six o'clock in the evening, when he expired without a struggle. (*A sketch of the character of this illustrious Statesman is given in this Number, p. 651.*)

14. At Glasgow, Walter P. Meikleham, youngest son of Dr Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Henrietta Sinclair relict of Captain Benjamin Moodie of Milsetter.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Stewart, spouse of David Stewart of Stewarthall, Esq. writer to the signet, and daughter of Robert Ramsay, Esq. merchant in Leith.

16. At Montrose, Alexander Smith, Esq. late of Rosebank.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Sept. 1.	221 ½	6½ 7 pr.	62¼ ⅞
8.	——	7⅛ —	63¼ ½
15.	220 1	7½ 8 —	63½ ¼
22.	——	6 ½ —	62 ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sept. 1.	70 84	36 42	22 31	45 60
8.	70 80	36 43	20 24	40 56
15.	70 84	38 45	22 29	44 57
22.	70 82	38 44	22 29	44 56

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peate
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 5.	51 0	28 0	26 0	20 0
12.	48 0	29 0	27 0	20 0
19.	47 0	29 0	27 0	21 0
26.	48 0	29 0	28 0	20 0

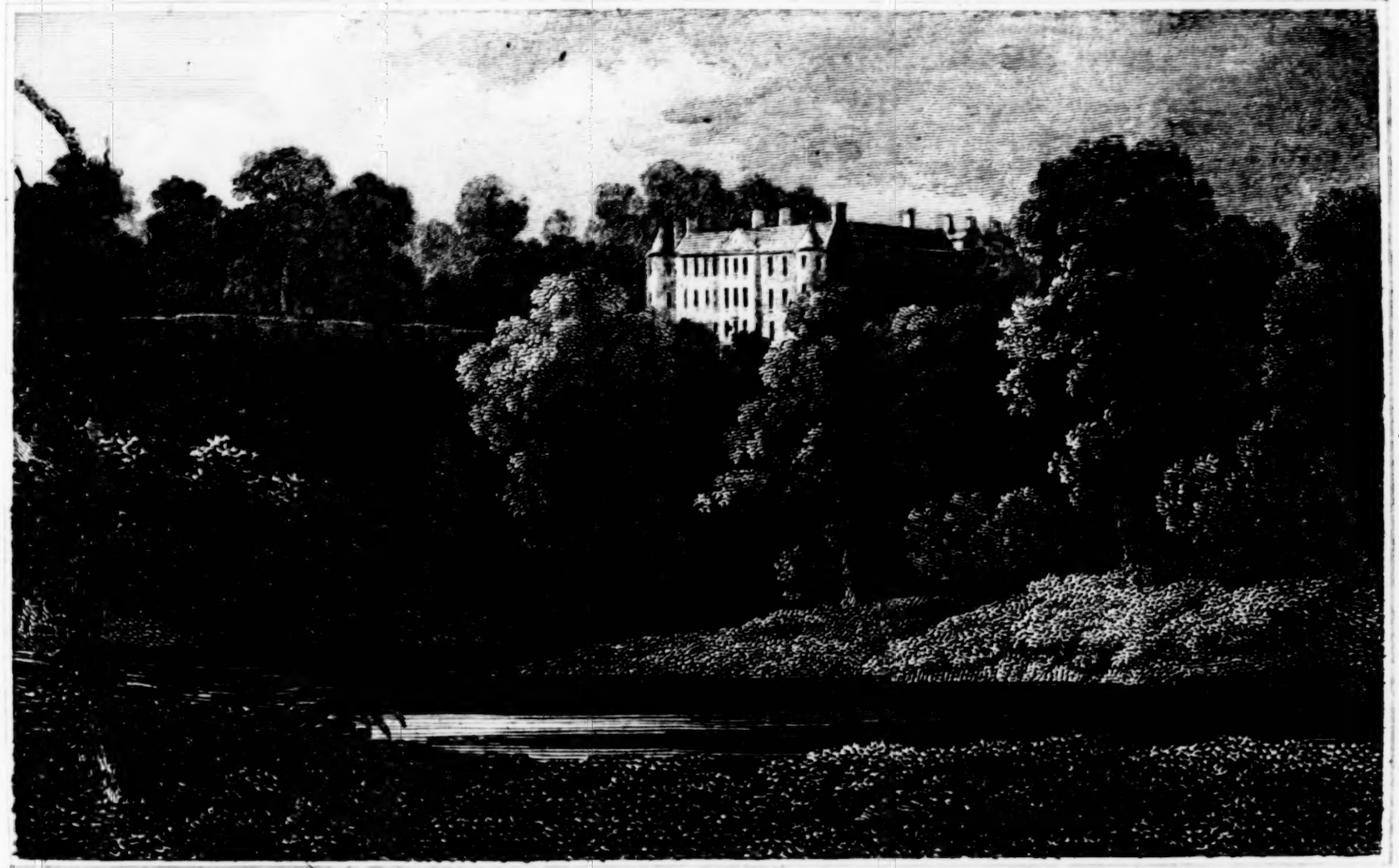
Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
Sept. 2.	240	18	17½	40	13	11
9.	154	18	17½	84	13	11
16.	240	18	17½	20	13	11
23.	234	18	17½	—	13	11
30.	288	18	17½	38	13	11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr Macleay's Communication, and *Malcom M'Dominic*, will appear in our next.

Creeto, and *J. M.* will not suit our Miscellany.



Drawn by A. W. Williams

Engd by R. Scott

BRECHIN CASTLE.